The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,679—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5261	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4179	F. Crowe	12th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5297	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nan'es	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7168	W. B. An'rews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamer marked B. M. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Rajkuel Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
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For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Ranzovich	4,194	770	1st May 1896
POSEIDON	.....	3,878	650	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	8,185	350	7th May 1896
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mills	4,293	300	21st May 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, '50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 1, 1896.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.	
CARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May	1896.
SYDNEY	4222	C. Aubert	13th July	"
CALEDONIEN	4223	C. L. Blanc	11th July	"
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August	"

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,259	7th May.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th May.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. Co., LIMITED.

STEAMER TO EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

THE S.S. "NASERI," will SAIL for PORT NATAL, DELAGOA BAY, and BEIRA via ZANZIBAR, on or about 5th May, 1896.
Good Passenger Accommodation.
For Freight, Passage and other particulars apply to the Undersigned at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

A. H. Z. A SHIRAZI,
Agent.
Bombay, 25th April, 1896.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebundor, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 7th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 16th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 9th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on 5th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th May, 1896.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
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In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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Camel Hair Brushes
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Card Protractors
Cardboard Curves
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Cartridge Paper
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Chains, Land
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Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case ..... Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... " 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... " 32
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Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18	Best Crown Glass	Rs. 3-0
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AN ALFRESCO DANCE
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ON FRIDAY, 15TH MAY, on the above grounds.
Tickets: Gentlemen Rs. 1 each, to be had of the Committee and
A. SAWYERS,
Honorary Secretary.

PELLY, FLORENCE. (Daughter of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PELLY (late of the Indian Civil Service), formerly of Bombay but afterwards of Eastbourne, England) is requested to communicate with the Undersigned in reference to an interest to which she has become entitled in the Residuary Estate of an Uncle who died in April 1892.
Any information as to her whereabouts (if living) or as to her death (if dead) will be gladly received and (if required) suitably Rewarded. Communications will be treated as confidential if so desired.
GARRARD, JAMES & WOLFE,
Solicitors
13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, East London, England.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY, are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the Ground Rent for 1895-96 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.
N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M., on all week days except SATURDAY, and 12-30 P.M., on SATURDAY.
R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Assistant Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st April, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CHUNILAL JUGJEEWANDAS MEHTA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.
BAI MANIBAI (Widow of the Deceased), the Sole Executrix named in the Will.....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
W. LANE,
The 24th day of April, 1896.
Messrs. EDGELOW & GULABCHUND,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MANEKCKVAHOO alias PARVATIBAI, (widow of NENSI KESSOWJI), late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.
LALJI KESHAVJI, brother of the husband of the deceased.....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 11th day of October, 1895.
LALJI KESHAVJI,
In person.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	,,	10,79,540 12 8
Deposits	,,	97,19,501 10 5
Bankers Balances	,,	11,749 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	,,	7,17,549 0 5
Sundries	,,	1 13,006 2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,999 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,86,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	,,	1,19,08,402 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	,,	1,93,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	,,	5,79,901 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.
REGARDING THE SALE OR LEASE OF THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MADRAS, AND ITS BRANCH PRESS AT OOTACAMUND.
TENDERS are invited for the purchase (subject to the authority of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) of the lands, buildings and premises of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras, together with the Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Printing Materials Type, Stock-in-Trade, Stores, Furniture, Implements, Utensils and other articles and things in and about the same and in and about the Branch Press at Ootacamund and of the interest of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum in the large Almanac, the Pocket Almanac and the Sheet Calendar published annually by the Press, or for the lease of the same lands, buildings and premises (other than the under-written conditions of Lease excepted), Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Type, Furniture, Implements and Utensils, and the purchase of the same materials, Stock-in-Trade, Stores and other Articles and things.
For particulars regarding premises and plant, conditions of sale or lease, and Forms of Tender, apply to the SECRETARY, Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road; or see Advertisement in the "Madras Mail" of the 30th day of March, 1896.

(Form of Tender.)
TO THE SECRETARY,
"Lawrence Asylum Press,"
SIR,
Adverting to the Advertisement in the ...rs the Sale-Lease of the Lawrence Asylum Presses at Madras and Ooty, I now beg to submit this my tender of Rs. ... for the Purchase-Lease of the same on the terms of the Advertisement and enclose Rs. ... in the earnest-money demanded.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER AT COLABA.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba the undermentioned cotton, damaged by Fire and Water, on account of the underwriters.
In the Jutha of Goculdas Sivjee—
A quantity of loose cotton and bales of cotton damaged.
In the Juthas of Soondarjee Kesowjee—
18 bales cotton damaged.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 5th May, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF TRUSSES, SCANTLINGS, IRON RAILS, LEAD, GRANITE BLOCKS, BRASS, &c.
Under instructions from Major S. A. E. HICKSON, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W. D., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, consisting of teak trusses, posts, beams, scantlings, rafters, planks, gate, battens, granite stones, slate sheets, iron rails, water hydrants, brass castings, iron pipes, gratings, etc.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 5th May, 1896.

KOP'S BEER
NON-ALCOHOLIC)
Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.
Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
...BAY.

NOTICES.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
BOMBAY DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET.
NOTICE.
IN CONTINUATION of the notices lately issued, Members are informed that THIS DEPOT is in FULL WORKING ORDER; and that, as Large Consignments have been received from Home, it is now FULLY STOCKED in all Departments, with the exception of the following:—
No. 6 DEPARTMENT.—Veterinary Instruments.
No. 10 DEPARTMENT.—Tennis Flannels, Uniform Cases, and certain Accoutrements.
No. 13 DEPARTMENT.—Devotional Works.
No. 14 DEPARTMENT.—Some kinds of Spectacles, Eyeglasses, and Telescopes.
With the above exceptions, the Departments are as well stocked, as ever they were before; and in some cases, even better.
Special attention is drawn to the following, just received:—
Havana Cigars, and A and N Cigarettes.
Whatman's Drawing Paper, and Sketch Blocks.
New Engravings and Etchings, and Photographic Goods, Cameras, &c.
Dressing Bags, Suit Cases, Companions, and Fans.
A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL REFORM FUND.
SUBSCRIBERS to the Fund are requested to forward their Subscriptions to either of the Undersigned or to the Bank of Bombay.
A. P. CAMA,
M. G. DESHMUKH,
Hon. Treasurers.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that the 22nd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1896, at 4-30 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:—
1st. To receive and adopt the report and the audited accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1895.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1896 and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact such other business as may be brough forward by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1896.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st April to 5th May, 1896, both days inclusive.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.
FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.
FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.
New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.
LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.
All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.
The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.
Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.
Further particulars may be had on Application to
BOMBAY:—
AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,000
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.
PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.
THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
FOUNDED 1848.
FINANCIAL POSITION
31ST DECEMBER, 1894.
ASSETS.....£ 5,536,659
ANNUAL INCOME ...£ 1,012,786
PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS £12,173,703
GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low, and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.
Compare the Rates before Insuring elsewhere.
"One thing which the Gresham has in its favour is the wide area from which the business is drawn. In nearly every country on the Continent of Europe as well as in South Africa, this Office has for years occupied a high position, and with the resources which such a far-reaching organization places at its command, its possibilities are almost unlimited. With one exception no other British Life Company has been able to record at so early a stage in its existence, the possession of an annual income exceeding one million sterling."—"Bankers' Magazine" (June, 1895).
Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.
Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned.
Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers, who may apply to
CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
[ESTABLISHED 1834.]
ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.
POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.
PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.
MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.
CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.
For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.
ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.
It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.
All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.
Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.
It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.
Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.
FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS
Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.
ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chowk, No. 6.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s WELL-KNOWN BRANDY.
GOOD WINE needs no bush. This BRANDY is so widely known all over the world that it needs no distribution of Pictures, Almanacs or other presents to increase its Sale. No finer Brand or Better value. To be had of all Wine Merchants.
D. P. BATHA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
'A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are old in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION)
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863

CAPITAL	Fcs.	200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs.	40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIG BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
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1896
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Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	6,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
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Broach Cotton Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	220
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Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	600	dvdRs40	405
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Sassoon	300	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,270
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	16	30
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MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	390
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Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	...	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
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John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
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Telephone Co.	9,300	25	100	dvdRs1	28½ xd

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company, 3, Tamarind Lane, 4-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Clan Macrae and Naseri entered and the steamer Chemnitz left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer La Serena entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Elektra yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—A "Spelling Bee" contest, which is open to all, will be held in the Lecture Hall of this Branch, at 8-30 o'clock, to-night.

MR. TWINNING'S RECITAL.—Mr. C. V. Twinning has taken the Framji Cowasji Institute for the purpose of giving his Shakesperian and musical recital on Thursday evening next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Inhambane, Natal, and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Nuddea, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN FITTER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a European lad, named Frederick Schmidt, aged eighteen years, lately a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company. The circumstances under which the deceased met with his death have already been reported. The jury, after hearing the evidence, brought in a verdict of accidental death.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Holdway, in charge of the Water Police, charged two tindals employed by Mr. Rutonji Bomonji Dubash, with carrying an excess number of stevedores and ship labourers and thereby endangering human lives. Mr. Holdway was going his rounds on the 30th April last, when he saw two over-crowded crafts proceeding towards the harbor. He gave chase in the police steam launch, and on coming up with the two crafts, found them to be unlicensed boats of 30 tons each. If licensed they would have been allowed to carry ninety-two passengers. As it was they carried 315 men each. The magistrate convicted and fined them Rs. 50 each.

BLAMING THE RATS FOR HIS OWN SINS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Balu Sonar, a Hindu servant in the employ of Liladhar Gordhan, was charged with theft of a few pearls, a set of gold buttons, and pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to his master, and valued at Rs. 77. The accused was a domestic servant, and removed the property during the absence of his master. When questioned as to whether he knew anything about the theft, accused told his master that rats must have taken away the property. He was handed over to the police on suspicion, and his house being searched, the property was found in his room. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICES.—Fatehkhan Dariakhan, a peon, and Anna Mary, a Madrasi ayah, were, yesterday, brought up before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged with indecent behaviour near the Back Bay Baths. The peon pleaded that he was returning home about two o'clock on Sunday morning from the mill where he was employed, and he met the ayah, who said she had newly arrived in Bombay, and started to go towards the Crawford Market, but lost her way, and by mistake found herself on the sea-shore. The accused were fined Re. 1 each.—Salvadore De Souza and two other Native Christians were charged with bathing in the sea near Marine Lines, but as they were ignorant of the police regulation, the magistrate warned and discharged them.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a young Hindu married woman, named Bhoomabai, aged fifteen years, the wife of one Ellapa, a mill-hand, residing at the 7th Lane, Kamattipoora. The deceased was married to her husband about two years ago, but the union did not prove a happy one. The couple quarrelled very frequently, and deceased ran away from her husband's house three times in consequence of the alleged ill-treatment of the husband and his parents. About a quarter-past 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Bhoomabai went to a tank in Glider Street, and jumped in with a view to self-destruction. A policeman on duty at the spot at once jumped after her and rescued her. He placed the woman in a victoria and took her to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival she was pronounced to be dead. Her body was then conveyed to the morgue. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a Hindu woman, named Gungabai, aged twenty-five years, the wife of Chimna Rama, a mill-hand, residing with her husband and his kept-mistress at D'Lisle Road. The deceased and his mistress frequently quarrelled, and the husband had to take fire and separate them. It was stated that whenever a difference arose between the deceased and the woman, the husband sided with the latter. About a fortnight ago the husband and deceased had a row, when the husband slapped her on the face. On the following day Gungabai went to her aunt's house and remained there for a week. On her return to her husband's house, she appeared to be gloomy, and refused to go to her usual work in the mill. On Saturday morning the husband left for his work, leaving deceased quite well in the house. During his absence, about noon, Gungabai went to an opium vendor's shop at Byculla, and having purchased therefrom one a tola of opium for six annas, swallowed it. The result was that, about 7 p.m., she was found unconscious, and breathing very heavily. Some household remedies were tried to bring her to her senses, but without any effect. As her condition grew worse, the husband, about 11 o'clock the same night, removed her to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination she was found to have been suffering from opium-poisoning. She was detained under treatment, but never came to herself again, and died on Sunday. A verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A SHED.—On Sunday evening, a tiled-roof shed measuring about sixteen feet in length and four feet in width, belonging to Mrs. Pestonzbai Sorabji Cowasji, and situated at the back of Clare Road, Byculla, suddenly collapsed, killing Raghoo Baboolia, aged fifty-five years, and injuring five other Hindus. The shed was partly occupied by Mr. Brewer, the undertaker, for the accommodation of his hearse and other funeral materials. At the time of the collapse one woman, seven men, and two children were in the shed. Out of these three men and the woman effected their escape, while the others were buried under the debris. Some policemen, with the assistance of a number of townspeople, immediately removed the debris, and having extricated the buried persons, had them conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that they had sustained injuries of more or less serious nature. They were detained under treatment. One of the injured persons, Raghoo Baboolia, died shortly after admission into the hospital. The condition of one of the injured persons, named Keshow Rama, aged thirty-five, is considered precarious. It is stated that three of the injured persons did not reside in the shed, but used to go and sleep therein, as it was more open to the air and comfortable than their own rooms and huts. The collapse was due to the rotten condition of the main supports of the hut, which were embedded in the ground. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Raghoo Baboolia, when the evidence of the deceased's relatives and the policemen, who extricated the bodies out of the debris, as well as of the constituted attorney of the landlady and of the house surgeon was recorded. The house-surgeon in his evidence described the injuries sustained by the deceased, and attributed the death thereto. The inquiry was adjourned for the evidence of the Building Superintendent, in order to enable the jury to form an opinion as to the cause of the collapse of the shed.

THE following, which is a quotation from a Sunday paper, seems to require elucidation :—

Sweet were the hours that once we spent together
Dear are the days, though passed for ever ever;
Onward we're marching, yet no time can sever
The links of truest friendship forged of yore
Until the time arrives when the lease to the original lessee shall have expired.

Now (asks the *World*), is this an exhortation to leasehold marriage? Or is it merely that the printer has been mixing up the amateur poet with the "Legal answers?

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. So by all Chemists Stores.

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PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday at its registered office, Bruce Lane, Mr. Tribhowandas Jadhowjee presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of passing a special resolution altering the articles of association by substituting for the words Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodelliar and Co., who had become insolvent, the words Messrs. Narayen Dhondoba and Co. The meeting was informed of a letter written to the directors and shareholders by Messrs. Hirabal and Madhavjee, on behalf of Mr. Nensey Kheraj offering to pay the company the sum of Rs. 10,000 if he was appointed secretary, treasurer and agent of the company on the same terms and conditions, subject to which the agency was given to the insolvent company, the direction of the new agency to be fixed for ten years. The proposed offer found no favour with the shareholders, and the original proposition was agreed to; and the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Medows Street, for the purpose of adopting the final accounts of the liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up had been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, &c. Mr. Damodardas Tapidas was called to the chair.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistri, one of the liquidators, read the final report of the liquidators, which stated, among other things, that the liquidators were arranging to close with the offer of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee for the purchase of the company's property, when they received, through Mr. Premchand Roychand, an offer on behalf of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co. for the purchase of the property for the sum of Rs. 5,15,000, that is Rs. 3,750 in excess of the other offer, which was for Rs. 5,11,250. The liquidators resolved to accept the higher offer, as Messrs. Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee declined to increase their offer. A dispute having arisen between the liquidators and the purchasers as regarded the value of several articles, the matter was by consent referred to the sole arbitration of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., who awarded to the liquidators the sum of Rs. 23,902-11-11 as the price of the articles in dispute. A further sum of Rs. 81,040-2-4 was recovered from the purchasers as the value of the remainder of the articles, &c. The total assets of the company realised were, value of property in lot No 1, Rs. 5,15,000; portion of value of property in lot No. 2, recovered from the purchasers, Rs. 81,040-2-4; portion of value awarded by the Hon. Mr. Wadia, Rs. 23,902-11-11; portion of value of property in lot No.2 realised from sundry purchasers, Rs. 93,254-3-2; amount recovered from purchasers as proportion of premia on fire insurance policies, Rs. 6,901-11-7; and cash balance recovered from the company, Rs. 1,084-4-10, making a total of Rs. 7,21,852-1-10, Messrs J. N. Petit and Co., the chief creditors of the company, having consented to the minor creditors being paid in full, all such creditors whose claims aggregated the sum of Rs. 22,157-11-7 were paid out. The balance after certain reductions, was paid to Messrs. J. N. Petit and Co., who had thus been paid Rs. 704,093-7-3 against their claim of Rs. 8-62,953-1-10.

The accounts of the liquidators, made up to 1st May 1895, were adopted and confirmed. The books, accounts, &c., of the company and of the liquidators were directed to be left in the custody of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit for a period of three years. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the liquidators and to the chairman; and the proceedings concluded

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

THE following is the text of the thirty-second report to the shareholders of the above bank which has just been presented :—

The directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the Bank and profit and loss account for the half-year ending December 31st, 1895. The gross profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including yen 30,399-073 brought forward from last account, amount to yen 1,067,125-054, of which yen 1,032,336-453 have been deducted for current expenses interest on deposits, &c., leaving a balance of yen 634,738-593, out of which yen 32,000-000 have been written off for official's remuneration. The directors now propose that yen 60,000-000 be added to the reserve fund, increasing its total to yen 37,44,000-000 yen 50,000-000 to the reserve for equalisation of dividends, thus increased to yen 330,000-000, that yen 50,000-000 be reserved for the new building contemplated. Out of the remainder they recommend a dividend at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, which will absorb yen 225,000-000 on the old shares, and yen 112,500-000 on the new shares, making a total of yen 337,500-000. The balance, yen 54,358-598, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

Owing to the steady exansion of the bank's business, the directors notified the shareholders in 22nd February that they whole of the remaining call upon the new shares should be paid in September and October, 1895. It was further decided at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held on 10th March, that the capital of the bank should be increased by yen 6,000,000, thus making the subscribed capital yen 12,000,000; and that such new shares be allotted, of the face value of yen 100 each, to the shareholders on the register on 1st September next, that on each of these shares yen 50 be paid in January and October, 1897, and that the balance be called up when necessary and by the decision of a general meeting of the shareholders.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS LATE SOWN GINGELLY.

FORECAST of Outturn.—The total area occupied by this crop, brought to account up to 31st March last in the Government villages of the Presidency, since the forecast of the early sown crop was issued in November last, is reported to amount to 252,100 acres or nearly three times the area reported in the first report of late sowings issued in December 1895. It is however only 4·9 per cent. more than the normal area, though 38·8 per cent. more than the area brought to account during the corresponding period of 1894-95. The increase has occurred in the Circars and West Coast districts, whilst there has been a marked decrease elsewhere as compared with normal areas. The increase in the Circars is almost confined to the Godavari district and is ascribed to the fact that gingelly has been substituted for paddy over large areas in which the latter crop was submerged or damaged by the heavy rains of November. The decrease elsewhere is generally ascribed to the excessive areas sown with the early crop; but in the Carnatic it is mainly due to the unfavourable character of the north-east monsoon rains.

Owing to the rains being generally unfavourable, the crop has been an inferior one generally and the esimated yield is only 8 annas, or half an average crop. The final forecast of the outturn of the present crop is given in the following statement prescribed by the Government of India. The new form prescribed by the Director-General of Statistics in his letter No. 7, dated 24th February last, has not been adopted for this report pending receipt of a reply from that officer to the remarks contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 27th March 1890, Mis. No. 1588.

It must also be noted that, owing to the necessity for arbitrarily dividing the crop of the whole year into early and late portions, it is impossible to make any separate estimate of what the final total area of the crop for the whole year will be or of its outturn.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

TEMPERATURE EVERYWHERE EXCESSIVE.

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Sunday's observations exhibit a brisk rise of pressure over the North Punjab, a brisk fall over North Bengal, and slight changes elsewhere. The depression noticed over Lahore has filled up, but readings were low over the Punjab, Rajputana and South Gangetic Plain. Winds were light and irregular at the West Coast stations, southerly over east of the Bay and lower in Bengal and easterly up the Gangetic Plain. The force has remained strong over large part of the country. Temperature had fallen in the Punjab and Madras, risen in Bengal and N.-W. Provinces and been steady elsewhere. The mean temperature was excessive everywhere. The highest maximum was 104·9 at Chanda. Readings exceeding one hundred and ten degrees are recorded at many places in North-West India, the Assam stations and a few places in East Bengal and Burma. Several places in the Peninsula and Shrinagar have reported showers.

LATER.

Monday's pressure has increased slightly to briskly over Bengal and Assam, but in all other places the barometric changes are slight. Readings are now highest in Assam, but in other respects the distribution is unchanged. The easterly current up the Gangetic Plain is taking off and calms are reported from the west of the N.-W. P. and part of the Punjab, but elsewhere not much changed. The temperature has fallen in most provinces and the mean temperature is now normal in Bengal and Madras though still excessive in all other places, the heighest maximum being a hundred and fourteen point seven in Jhansi. Thunder showers have fallen over a considerable part of Bengal and Assam as well as over south Peninsula. Trivandrum has received over three and Colombo over two; Bangalore, Dhubri, Myminsingh and Narayanguni over one inch.

CYCLOMANIA in its most acute form is responsible for the following amazing advertisement which appeared in Monday's *Morning Post* :—

TWO GIRLS (Officer's Daughters), living in London, who have just learnt bicycling, and who can't afford to buy machines, would be very grateful to any Lady who, having no further use for hers, would be so kind as to give it to them.—Private correspondence through R. S. K.,

SOME RECENT PARSEE LITERARY WORK.

DR. CASARTELLI, writing in the last number of the "Babylonian and Oriental Record," makes the following remarks, which will be of interest to the Parsee community :—

At the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists held in London in 1892, I had the pleasure of presenting a brief report, entitled "the Literary Activity of the Parsees during the past ten years," since published in the transactions of that Congress (Vol. II., pp. 528 seqq). My object was principally to draw attention to what the enlightened and energetic community of the Parsees in India had been and were doing for the advancement of Avestic and Pehlevi studies, and particularly the remarkable manner in which they were assimilating and turning to good account recent European scholarship in dealing with their own traditional literature and philosophy. At the subsequent Congress of Orientalists held at Geneva (1894), the members of the Indian section, and particularly those specially interested in Avestic studies, were approached by influential leaders of the Parsee community, with the view of obtaining the co-operation of European scholars in favour of placing the study of the Classical Eranian languages (Zend and Pehlevi) on a level with that of Sanskrit and Arabic in the studies of the Bombay University; and this extremely reasonable proposal met with the entire sympathy of the section. Meanwhile, the native scholars have been busy preparing valuable and practicable books of various kinds for stimulating and assisting sound scholarship in their traditional classical literatures among Parsee students. I propose to bring a few of these commendable works before the notice of European orientalists.

(1.) The most important publication which has yet appeared from the hand of the Parsee community is undoubtedly the fine facsimile edition of the Nirangistan, entitled: "Nirangistan, a Photozincographed Facsimile. Edited, with an Introduction, by Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., Bombay: printed for the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, 1894." This is the first edition of the Nirangistan that has yet appeared; it is also the first volume issued by the "Victoria Jubilee Pehlevi Text Fund," of which the editor, the well-known Dastur, is hon. secretary. This fund was established, chiefly on the advice of the regretted Eranian scholar, M. Darmesteter, in commemoration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887, its object being to publish hitherto inedited texts of Pehlevi literature. The editorial committee is to be congratulated on the success of the first volume issued. It was a most happy idea to give us this important text in facsimile, which increases its value tenfold; and coming so soon after the superb facsimile edition of the Yasna, issued from Oxford by Dr. Mills, affords the student who lives out of reach of either Zend or Pehlevi MS.S., a most precious means of original study. Dastur Darab is to be congratulated on the excellent way he has done his work. He has not merely given us the photozincographed facsimile of the valuable MS., belonging to Dr. Hoshangji Jamaspji of Poona (H.J.), but has also carefully collated it with a still older Persian MS., in the possession of Ervad Tahmuras Anklesaria (called T D.), which is more complete than the former, and from which the commencement and some other passages have been supplied. We trust that this valuable volume will be the forerunner of many others of like interest and value.

(2.) Dastur Darab's venerable father, the High Priest Peshotan D. Behramji, continues slowly but regularly his edition of that extensive and important work "The Dinkart." The seventh volume is now in our hands, entitled "The Dinkart, Original Pehlevi Text, with Transliteration, &c., Vol. VII., Bombay, Dufter Ashkara Press, 1894." This volume contains 87 chapters, carrying the work up to chapter 351, according to D. Peshotan's numeration. One curious chapter (310) contains a comparision of the Mazdayasnian and Jewish religions, of course much to the disadvantage of the latter. Another (287) contains the "ten precepts of Yim," whilst the following purposes to give the ten opposite precepts of the demon Dahak, whose teaching is identified with the Jewish religion of which Abraham is spoken of as a priest. Hitherto the only available edition of that interesting and unique treatise, the Mainyo-i-Khard, or "Spirit of Wisdom," has been the Pazend text, edited by Dr. E. W. West (in transcription with the Sanskrit version, in 1871. Since then the original Pehlevi text has been discovered, and was used by Dr. West for his new translation in the Sacred Books of the East (Vol. XXIV.) Dastur Darab Peshotan has now prepared a handy edition of this Pahalvi text, carefully based on several MSS., with the title: "The Dinal Mainui Khrat, or the Religious Decisions of the Spirit of Wisdom. The Pehlevi text prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of the Bombay University. Edited by Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, B. A., Bombay. Dufter Ashkara Press 1895." It will be seen that this is the first attempt to produce school editions of a Pehlevi classic for Parsee students, and as such the undertaking deserves great commendation. It might also be found useful for class work in European countries, but according to our Ideas the commentary and notes are rather too meagre for a college text book, and we should have desiderated a complete vocabulary, especially in the present dearth for a Pehlevi dictionary.

(4.) Mr. Kavasji Edalji Kanga, author of the well-known comparative Avesta grammar, referred to in my London paper, sends us a neat volume, entitled "The Gathas, transliterated and translated in to Gujerati: Bombay, Nirnaya-Sagar Press, 1895." This work, we understand, gained the prize offered by Ardeshir Sorabji Dastur Kamdin. The version is based on Geldner's text. The author has made diligent use of the researches of European orientalists. As he had already produced Gujerati versions of the Vendidad, Yasna, Visperad, and Khordeh Avesta, Mr. Kanga has now completed his translation of the whole Avesta into the modern Indian vernacular now used by the Parsees.

(5.) Both Dastur Darab and Mr. Jivanji Jamsedji Modi, B. A., send us several small but interesting pamphlets on subjects historical and literary. The latter well-known writer has made a special study of comparisons between Eranian and Western literature; hence his essays on "Dante and Viraf" (1892), and on "Cucullin and Conloch, and Rustom and Sohrab" (1893), which ought to interest Keltic scholars. Other short papers by the same writer on "The Funeral Ceremonies of the Parsees" (1892), "The Persian Marnameh," or Book of Snakes (1893), "Charms, Amulets, and the Eclipse" (1894), and "The Bayan-i-Shatrangh Gujar," and "The Horse in Ancient Iran" (1895). We trust that Mr. Modi will some day collect his numerous essays into a volume; they are worthy of preservation. Altogether it will be seen that the Parsee savants have not been idle since last I had the pleasure of reporting upon their literary activity. It is a good sign that they take such enlightened interest in their national literature and history.

NATIVE WEDDING FESTIVITIES.

For the last six weeks or two months there have been many weddings among the Hindu and Parsi communities. It is said that this year marriages are auspicious, among the natives, whereas next year the omens for such unions are contrary to happiness. Acting on this belief, as many marriages have been celebrated as could be conveniently practicable. Not a single day has passed within the last two months without a number of weddings taking place in almost all parts of Bombay. Processions in the the mornings, evenings, and at midnights have been noticed with their concommitant bands, tomtoms, and native music, parading the public streets, with a string of carriages and children riding on horses dressed in silk and brocade cloth. One or two Hindu weddings were noteworthy. Among these may be mentioned that celebrated in the familes of the late Mr. Morarji Gokuldas and Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao Makanji Mr. Narotumdas Morarji being united in wedlock to Miss Moghibai Goverdhundas. The houses of these two gentlemen were profusely lighted with gas, oil-lamps, and electricity. Nautch parties, bands and other amusements were provided for their numerous guests. In like manner, the son of the late Honourable Mr. Justice Telang was married to a daughter of Mr. Shantaram Narayen Wasudew Dabulker, in connection with which also festivities were held in high style. Among the Parsees may be mentioned the wedding of Mr. Jehangir Byramji Rustamji Dalal, with the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nowrojee Manekjee Jivanjee, the latter lady being a sister of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. This ceremony took place in the fire-temple of the late Seth Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy at Upper Colaba on Sunday last. There being a domestic affliction in the family of the bridegroom, the function was solemnized in a quiet way. On the side of the bride, Sir Jamsetjee and other friends and relatives of her parents were largely invited, the presence of ladies from the leading Parsee families preponderating and lending a charm to the occasion that was very pleasant to wit

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran etc, supplied.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

SATURDAY'S telegrams through Reuter calling for notice in this column were chronicled in our report under that evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	5,01,204
,, ,, Branches...	,,	,,	9,26,416
Other ,, ...	Inc.	,,	9,07,897
Government Securities.....	,,	,,	4,39,278
Other Authorized ,, ...	Dec.	,,	1
Loans on Govt. ,, ...	Inc.	,,	3,52,316
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	,,	9,89,923
Balances with other Banks.....	Inc.	,,	51,050
Cash	Dec.	,,	6,34,065

The Presidency Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs is again of a somewhat lame character, but little movement having taken place in any of the items of which it is made up; and though Money is still scarce, the demand for accommodation has not increased, and rates while unchanged with the Bank of Bombay remain very easy for the time of year in the open market. An increase in Private Deposits last week to the amount of some 9 lakhs, and a decrease in Bills Discounted to rather more than the same extent, with, on the other hand, an addition to Loans of 3½ lakhs disclosed a net falling off in trade reqirements of nearly 15¼ lakhs, compared with an increase of 8¼ lakhs in the same direction in the week preceding, more than counterbalanced, however, by withdrawls from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating over 18¼ lakhs; the Bank's Cash Balance having diminished by some 6¾ lakhs, at 115½ lakhs.

COTTON.—The Mills have taken only 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 162½ to-day; but exporters have bought 4,050 bales in all, made up of 900 Wudwan, at Rs. 178; 500 each of Oomrawattee, at Rs. 173; and Bengal, at Rs. 162-8; 400 each of Dhulia at Rs. 161-2; and Broach, at Rs. 203½; 300 Surat Ginned, at Rs. 215; 300 Akola, at Rs. 171; 200 each of Virrumgaum, at Rs. 171½; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 187½; and Mowa, at Rs. 188; and 100 Karanja, at Rs. 174 per candy. The market has remained steady in tone, and prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT has been firm to-day and prices, with the exception of those for *Red Delhi*, and *Hard Red* have advanced ½ to 1 anna per cwt., making quotations stand as below, but business for export has been upon only the usual moderate scale.

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-11-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 ,, ...	,, 4-10-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	,, 4-10-0	,,
Red Delhi	,, 4-8-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4-5-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-8-0	,,
Hard Red.....	,, 3-12-0	,,

SEEDS have also been taken to-day to a moderate extent for export the feeling having been steady, but prices unchanged as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6 15 0	to Rs. 7	1 0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7 1 0	to ,, 7	2 0	,,	
Do. do Cawnpore	,, 6 10 0			,,	
Do. Red do.	,, 6 5 0	to ,, 6	7 0	,,	
Gingelly, White.....	,, 42 0 0	to ,, 43	0 0	,,	
Do. Mixed	,, 39 0 0	to ,, 40	0 0	,,	

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	8,817	bales.
Wheat.....	23,880	cwts.
Linseed	21,071	,,
Rapeseed	3,127	,,
Gingellyseed	626	,,
Poppyseed.....	9,937	,,
Groundnuts	3,307	,,
Castorseed	3,763	,,
Rice.....	6,274	,,

FREIGHTS are dull again. There is very little doing, as takers of tonnage are scarce, even at last rates, and there are none of the higher rates demanded by holders. For Trieste-Venice May-June shipment, some thousand bales of Cotton have been booked, at 10s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and during the day there was a fair amount of buying on Bazaar account and rates were a trifle weaker, though, at the close, they were steady again as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-32 to 1-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 2 5-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2 7-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1'49¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, the slightly enchanced quotations of 109 11-16 for cash, and 109 7-16 for the next settlement having been maintained throughout to the close.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been passing in this market to-day chiefly in Cotton Mill Scrip with prices tending generally in sellers' favour. We make the following changes in our list this evening viz., an advance of Rs. 40 each, in Hyderabad, and Mahaluxmee; of Rs. 10, in David; of Rs. 5 each, in Anglo-Indian, Jamshed, and Khatao Mukanjee; and of Rs. 2, in Southern Mahratta; and a decline of Rs. 20; in Maneckjee Petit; and of Rs. 107, in Khandelah; Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ higher; and New Indian, Rs. 2½ lower; Oriental Government Life, are Rs. 5 higher; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 3½ lower, at Rs. 1,413½ per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd May, compared with the Statement of 25th April, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	April 25. Rs.	May 2. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,74,202	47,71,998
Do. do. at Branches	58,41,327	49,14,981
Other Deposits	3,68,34,682	3,17,42,519
Post Bills	3,770	2,144
Credits, undrawn	25,61,539	21,54,785
Rs...	5,97,17,590	5,87,86,487
Assets.		
Government Securities.....	61,95,585	66,34,863
Other authorised Securities	42,04,121	42,04,120
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	85,65,603	84,16,040
Loans do. do. do.	94,23,439	97,75,755
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	1,86,47,485	1,76,57,302
Dead Stock	4,03,433	4,03,433
Stamps and Stationery	21,153	20,958
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	50,926	1,01,976
Cash	1,22,05,845	1,15,71,780
Rs...	5,97,17,59	5,87,86,487

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,15,000	3,09,000	4,000	4,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	249	670	9	928
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	16,73,070	36,97,052	63,014	54,33,136
Total for 16 weeks...	17,88,070	40,06,052	67,014	58,61,136
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,184	3,68,107	2,028	4,72,319
Per mile of Ry do.	222	799	4	1,025
Total to corresponding date do.	16,71,327	41,71,606	66,036	58,93,969

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 44,319
Ditto to date..... ,, 37,833

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	500	10	1,010
Or per mile of Railway	29	28	1	58
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	6,722	5,242	52	12,016
Total for 16 weeks...	7,223	5,742	62	13,026
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	550	521	1	1,072
Per mile of Ry do.	32	30	...	62
Total to corresponding date do.	6,754	7,742	51	14,547

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 62
Ditto to date..... ,, 1,521

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BETHAM—April 12, at Dinapore, the wife of J A Betham, of a daughter.

PRITCHARD—March 29, at Calcutta, the wife of L E Pritchard, Financial Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AULD—April 28, at Bhagalpur, of acute congestion of the lungs, Robert Johnstone Auld, third son of the late John Auld, W S, Edinburgh.

CLEMENT—April 25, at his residence No 5, Tottie's Lane, (Saddler Street), Calcutta, William Clement, late Commander, E B S R Flotilla Service.

PARSON—April 26, at Jabalpore, Lewis Frank, the second son of the Rev J and Mrs Parson, aged 5 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1896.

THE series of telegrams in cypher which were apparently found along with the code giving the key to their interpretation in Dr. Jameson's baggage were doubtless the "documentary evidence" which President Kruger, in the early days of January, referred to as conclusive proof of the complicity of Mr. Cecil Rhodes in the raid. Reuter's despatch of the 30th ult. spoke of these telegrams as proving the complete knowledge by Colonel Rhodes of Dr. Jameson's preparations. But subsequent information shows, what indeed was sufficiently obvious, that Mr. Cecil Rhodes was in communication with Dr. Jameson and had full knowledge of what was being done. The *Times*, which has throughout steadfastly defended the interests of the Chartered Company, still holds that the complicity of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and several of his co-directors does not necessarily involve the condemnation of the Company. If Mr. Chamberlain takes the same view of the matter the charter of the Company is safe. But the Colonial Secretary on the 31st December expressly stated that the Charter would be revoked if it should turn out that the Company was implicated in the raid. What constitutes implication in such a case? The Chartered Police Force, under the command of the Company's officers and with the knowledge and consent, if not actually by the orders of the Managing Director, invades the territory of a neighbouring State where depots of food and forage have been prepared in advance, and wages war against a Government in amity with the Queen. So far as the public are aware, the Company has not taken any steps whatever to punish or disown the action of its agents and subordinates. As long as it could be contended that the Managing Director of the Company had no knowledge of Dr. Jameson's action, the Company might escape condemnation. But when it is established that Dr. Jameson's action was professedly in compliance with the terms of a letter signed by Colonel Rhodes and four others who have pleaded guilty to the charge of high treason, and with the full knowledge of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Chartered Company is very seriously compromised. Mr. Rhodes, who resigned the Presidentship of Cape Colony when the news of the fiasco at Krugersdorp was made known, is still the Managing Director of the Chartered Company. The Colonial Secretary had an interview with Mr. Rhodes at the Colonial Office immediately before his sudden and quite unexpected departure for Rhodesia, and it is said that the explanations given Mr. Chamberlain were not only full but satisfactory. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Chamberlain was satisfied by the assurances given on that occasion that Mr. Rhodes had no knowledge of Dr. Jameson's intention to cross the frontier and rush Johannesburg. A writer in the *Fortnightly* endeavours to discriminate between Mr. Rhodes's knowledge that Dr. Jameson's force was being organised at Mafeking to be in readiness to intervene if there were disorder and bloodshed in the Rand, and complicity in the raid. Dr. Jameson, whose reputation for judgment and ability were gained when he was the obedient instrument of Rhodes, blundered completely, and wrecked, not only his own reputation, but to a great extent that of his chief, by precipitate action on his own initiative.

The theory that the armed preparations made on the frontier were entirely precautionary, so far as Mr. Rhodes was concerned, and that Dr. Jameson lost his head and spoiled all by his impetuousity, would be more convincing were it not for the letter signed by Colonel Rhodes and other members of the Reform Union asking for his help, and his own declaration that his purpose was to assist the people of Johannesburg to obtain their political rights. Such as it is, Mr. Verschoyle places it in opposition to the motive assigned to Mr. Rhodes by his adversaries; Gold, it is asserted, is not to be found in payable quantities in Matabeleland, Mashonaland or Manica; the position of the Chartered Company is very critical, its resources are exhausted, its pockets empty—it is a desperate case. "Rhodes and his Company, therefore, with bankruptcy staring them in the face, were obliged to stake everything on a filibustering expedition to seize the immensely rich goldfields of the Rand." The apologist admits that this motive would be quite adequate if the evidence in support of it would bear examination, but he holds that the evidence consists of unproved assertions. Another champion of the Company, Mr. Shaw, writing in the *National Review*, gives a glowing account of the position and prospects of the Company. It is indeed somewhat difficult to reconcile Mr. Shaw's presentment of the facts with the analysis of the balance-sheet of the Company in the *Investor's Review*, to which we recently referred. According to these documents, the total income of the last five years was some £230,000, expenditure £1,602,650, showing a deficit of £1,372,756. Mr. Shaw tells of the opening up of Matabeleland with eight hundred miles of good roads, sixteen hundred miles of reef pegged out, sixty thousand feet of dead work done in the mines, seven thousand white settlers, an excellent organisation of magistrates and police railways in the making, with a hundred and twelve companies carrying on operations with nominal capitals totalling to sixteen millions sterling, and an equal number of companies whose capital Mr. Shaw was not able to ascertain, all working to develop the undoubted mineral resources of the country. The figures are dazzling, not to say blinding. But, as is pointed out by Mr. F. R. Statham, in the same Review, there is nothing whatever to show that a single ounce of gold has been found in Matabeleland. It was the same with Mashonaland before Lobengula's territory was taken over by Dr. Jameson at the head of the Mounted Police. Mr. Shaw makes that clear:—"The Chartered Company had, up to the end of 1893, been expending large sums on entering, settling, and governing Mashonaland, and had, up to this time, no return of any sort to show their shareholders. The mining community in Mashonaland were suffering from the general depression. . . . No golden boom had yet visited their endeavours, or cheered their toil." What happened then was that Lobengula, whose concession of mining rights in Mashonaland had led to his prompt expulsion from that territory by the Chartered Company which took over that concession, was found to be threatening the peace of the European settlements in that region. That is Mr. Shaw's view of the matter. Fortunately preparations had been made to meet such a contingency. Matabeleland was rescued from savagery, and another step was gained "in the cause of peace and Christianity." The men who took part in the war against Lobengula knew that they were postponing "perhaps for an indefinite period, the chance of drawing attention to their Mashonaland properties." On the other hand, attention was directed to the golden possibilities of Matabeleland, and new shares were floated by the Company on the London market at a splendid premium. The two hundred and twenty-four mining Companies which have been at work with a capital of sixteen millions have not as yet been more fortunate in finding gold than their predecessors in Mashonaland.

The Company has, however, other strings to its bow. It has induced wealthy syndicates desirous of getting concessions to supply needs which would otherwise have made heavy calls upon capital. One concessionnaire built the offices for the Company free of charge. Another made a road from Tali to Buluwayo, and so on. Native labour has been taken in hand. According to Mr Shaw, "the importance of making the blacks of Matabeleland not only pay a hut-tax, but doing at least three months' work every year, is recognised by all men experienced in the native question . . . . A certain amount of forced labour should be required from the now useless and idle black races . . . . Providence has placed a large supply of natural labour in South Africa." The Company is introducing forced labour into Rhodesia, while Lord Cromer has been endeavouring to abolish it in Egypt. Mr. Statham arraigns the political action of the Company, which in South Africa is simply Mr. Rhodes under another name, as the source of much present danger and future trouble. This is a large subject, which requires careful consideration, not only by the Colonial Office, but by the Cabinet. The result so far has been to excite the distrust and the resentment of the two Boer Republics, while alienating the opinion of the Dutch colonists in Cape Colony, who were becoming reconciled to the British flag. It has also given the German Government a moral ascendency amongst the Dutch population which was unknown until recently. This aspect of the South African question is dealt with by Mr. Statham, who throws a new light on the origin and development of the complications which have rivetted the attention of the Empire and of Continental Powers on South Africa.

MR. N. G. CHANDAVARKAR'S presidential address at the Ninth Bombay Provincial Conference, now being held at Karachi, was a well-reasoned and temperate, if somewhat colourless, review of the administrative events of the past twelve months. The extremely combative tone which marked Mr. Wacha's denunciations of beaureaucratic governments at Belgaum last May was entirely absent from the speech of his successor in the presidentship of the Conference. As he himself admitted, Mr. Chandavarkar has for several years ceased to actively participate in the political movements of the day, and the attitude of mind disclosed in the address is not that of the ardent controversialist, but that of the philosophic observer of events, who, while subject to party predilections, is quite free from partisan bitterness. The President seems to have been unacquainted with the fact that with the exception of about ten per cent. of the delegates the whole representation at the Conference was local to Sind. Had he been correctly informed on this point, Mr. Chandavarkar would no doubt have omitted the reference he made in the early part of his address to the Conference as an "annual pilgrimage which brings together a large concourse of representative men from the different parts of the Presidency and enables them to meet on a common platform for the public weal." We are aware that Karachi is somewhat inaccessible, especially to those whose caste rules render a sea voyage distasteful. But that the adherents of the Congress in the Presidency proper should only be represented by about fifteen delegates does not say much for that enthusiastic devotion to the cause of which we hear so much and see so little. If we deduct from the list of fifteen patriots the gentlemen hailing from Bombay and the Deccan capital, we have an extremely small remnant to give point and emphasis to the remarks made by Mr. Chandavarkar upon the very active interest now taken by the mofussil in public affairs. Equally unfortunate was the President's reference to the "remarkably useful services" the Congress movement is rendering in "assisting the silent process going on among us of the unification of the different castes and creeds in India." If this be so, what is the meaning of the resolution passed by the Sind Branch of the Central National Mahomedan Association to the effect that "the Provincial Conference has not the sympathy of the Mahomedans of Sind for various reasons, and therefore this Association will not join the movement?" We do not deny that men of widely differing creeds have found a common platform at Congress meetings, but before taking credit to themselves for the "unification" of the Indian races, the leaders of the movement should explain how it is that a community which includes within its pale nearly one-third of the population of British India continues to hold aloof from the Congress propaganda, save in a few isolated instances. The President said some complimentary things respecting Sind, and thus made more palatable the gentle rebuke he administered to the Sind delegates for want of activity in political affairs. He told them they could no longer lag behind the other parts of the Empire, but must bear their share of the responsibility that devolves on true citizenship. We are not at all sure that the "laggards" in question will be conscience-stricken at this rebuke, for it may be that they will have the temerity to believe that they are and can remain "true citizens" of the Indian Empire although they are without the Congress fold.

A WATER famine is reported from Bengal, and in many districts is daily assuming more serious proportions. The *Statesman* tells us that everybody is wanting rain, and the cultivators are in great anxiety. These facts are more than demonstrated by the reports which are sent in by District Collectors, whose reports on the subject were officially published in Calcutta last week end. Indeed, it is shown that the scarcity of water is universally felt, and if rain should not fall soon the crops will be a failure. In some districts, notwithstanding the sickly state of the crops, the use of water for irrigating purposes has perforce been prohibited that poor people may have sufficient to drink. In Burdwan, for instance, in many cases the wells and tanks are already dry, and the only places enjoying a full supply are those on the banks of the rivers and the edge of the Eden canal. In others the baling of water from tanks for irrigation has been peremptorily stopped, the Collector rightly holding the health of the entire population to be considered before the well-being of two or three. In Beerbhom distress is reported to be exceptional in some places, and wells, for both men and cattle, are rapidly being dry. Bankoora reports muddy and polluted water in the tanks. Endeavours are being made to arouse local gentry to undertake some measures of relief, though the Collector admits he has little or no hope of success. Hooghly district reports that most of the tanks to which the people look for their supply of drinking water are dried up or else contain a residue of liquid which is often pregnated with filth and noxious matter. But the Collector tells the local Government that the cholera epidemic which prevailed there was practically confined to the localities best supplied with water. So far, however, in this district the water famine has done "no harm beyond causing the people to work for themselves at their own expense." In Alipore, Krishnagur, Boalia, Pubna, and other districts scarcity is also experienced. Several Collectors report that Zemindars and other well-to-do people are willing to start relief funds and to expend money on the deepening of wells, but in the majority of cases, it appears, the people are too apathetic to do anything at all. The outlook is becoming serious, and the inability of the people to recognise this is one of the gravest features of the increasing famine.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Cossack, under the command of Captain W. B. Fisher, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Aden, which port she left on the 26th ultimo. She left Bombay in October last and proceeded to Trincomali, thence she went to Aden, and for the greater part of the time was cruising between Aden and Somali Coast.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Marathon, under the command of Captain H. H. Bruce, sailed yesterday evening for Trincomali.

MR. T. S. FALLOWS, the present Deputy Mayor, and the late Mayor of Birmingham, who is among our midst for the last week, yesterday attended the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, and watched the proceedings and conduct of business.

YESTERDAY, at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, Dr. Blaney, while moving the proposal to consider the case of Mr. Watson, Superintendent of Water Works, as a special one and grant him a pension, remarked that, being advised to take rest and avoid all activity, he would immediately resign his seat on the Corporation, and probably yesterday was the last occasion

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL FEARS INVASION.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Telegrams exchanged from April 20th to May 2nd between Sir Hercules Robinson, Dr. Leyds and Sir Jacobus de Wet have been published, and show that the Transvaal Government had expressed uneasiness owing to reports that the troops being massed at Mafeking were destined for the invasion of the Transvaal.

Sir Jacobus de Wet proposed a joint commission of enquiry in order to satisfy the Transvaal Sir Hercules Robinson, however, declared Sir Jacobus de Wet's proposal to be preposterous, and he showed the reports to be without any foundation.

THE ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR LOTHAIRE.

The English newspapers comment in indignant terms on the acquittal of Major Lothaire, and declare the matter cannot be allowed to rest there.

THE CASE OF DR. HERZ.

The case of Dr. Herz was settled at the Bow Street Police Court, to-day, the magistrate having decided that no grounds for extradition existed.

FAMINE IN TONQUIN.

Owing to the famine in Tonquin, the French Government have abolished the duty on rice from Hongkong until June.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

Three hundred and fifty Mounted Infantry, and one hundred and fifty of the Middlesex regiment, sailed for the Cape on Saturday.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

MASSOWAH, MAY 3.

The whole of the Italian force is advancing in three columns with a view to relieving the garrison of Adigrat.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE NEW SHAH.

TEHERAN, MAY 3.

Mozaffer-ud-din was enthroned at Tabreez, to-day.

THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Great Britain, Russia, and Turkey have recognized Mozaffer-ud-din as the Shah of Persia.

THE BALUCHI-AFGHAN BORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Captain MacMahon telegraphs, this morning, that he has completed the second and final demarcation. He has parted temporarily with the Amir's representative, but the second meeting will be arranged shortly to discuss and arrange plans and maps.

THE LATE SHAH'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir Mortimer Durand telegraphs that all is quiet in Teheran, and as far as he is able to ascertain, throughout Persia. The statement that the second son has been crowned Shah is somewhat misleading. As a matter of fact, he is eldest son of the Shah by the first wife. The other sons are from a political point of view illegitimate. There is no reason, Sir Mortimer Durand adds, to anticipate trouble at present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MAY 4.

The s. s. Rosetta arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 7-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-8
3 per cent. Reads	103
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121 7-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	31 1-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Rome, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via West Coast, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shamo, perfect.

ARABIA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Mooltein route to Siam interrupted locality unknown.

Burma lines are now working normally.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	10	30 a.m.	48	54
Teheran	4	1	19 p.m.	...	66
Suez	4	2	50 p.m.	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 4th May, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	55	..	2
,, Karachi	...	12	..	3
,, Madras	..	55	..	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MAY 3.

10 p.m.	82·5

MONDAY.—MAY 4.

8 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	86·7
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	87·5

In the new number of Longman's, Mr. Austin Dobson writes a pleasant sketch of Thomas Gent, a printer and citizen of London, York, and Dublin, once so well known for his topographical publications. Gent's autobiography, written in or about 1746, was discovered by the Covent-garden bookseller, and published by him sixty-three years ago. Gent, born in Ireland in 1693, ran away from his Dublin master, a printer. He stowed himself in the hold of a vessel bound for England. Landed at Parkgate he offered his waistcoat to the skipper in payment for his passage. The kindly skipper gave the forlorn runaway his blessing and sixpence. Following the autobiography, Mr. Dobson sketches young Gent's adventures on the road to Chester and early experiences in London. By a Blackfriar's printer named Mears the wanderer was initiated into the mysteries of Cuzship, he was tapped with a broadsword, ale was poured over him, and he was dubbed lord high admiral over all the bogs in Ireland. In a week or two he was discharged on the ground of his being a foreigner. Then he became a smouter or grass hand, which means that he took odd jobs. Gent's career is a curious revelation of life in the printing and bookselling trades in the earlier half of the eighteenth century. Gent died in 1778, it is to be feared in extreme indigence. He might easily have had parochial relief, but he clung tenaciously to his old books, his scanty household goods, and his house at Petergate."

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL, 17.

THE CHANGING OF THE SEASONS.

As one of the sweetest of our present-day singers, Sir Lewis Morris, has it in one of his latest lyrics :

"The earth with Spring's first flowers is glad,
The skies, the seas are blue."

On every hand we observe the beautifully fresh tints of green ; "daisies pied and violets blue" are peeping shyly out in uplands and meadows ; our feathered songsters are busy preparing their habitations and homes, and in another month we shall have forgotten all about the stirring scenes we have looked upon during the mildest of winters we have experienced for many and many a year. And what of the season through which we have passed, and upon which the curtain will quickly be rung down ? For the most part, I am inclined to think that it has been one of almost unqualified success. For Englishmen, perhaps, there may have been seasons of deep disappointment, for our football players, Rugby Union and Association alike have had to acknowledge defeat more often than was palatable to the authorities. But these same defeats have brought unalloyed satisfaction and pleasure to some of our own kith and kin, and we should be indeed poor sportsmen if we could not congratulate the victors whilst acknowledging defeat. The tide of battle may have rolled against us, but this has only served to sharpen our longing for the opportunity to retrieve our fortunes. The Football Association has been taught a lesson which will do a deal of good in the future with respect to the selection of international teams, and one might almost say the same thing with regard to the Rugby Union. But we must not forget that the latter body has had many difficulties to contend with from within and from without the fold. The newer organisation, the Northern Counties Union, has had a very fair trial, and has emerged rather successfully, on the whole, from a trying ordeal. My hostility to the "broken timer" has not abated one jot, for I consider he is just as much a professional as any of the men who are cycling for a living under the auspices of the Olympia management in London. In the big races which attract the followers of the Turf, we have been astonished by the victory of a rank outsider in the greatest steeplechase of the day, and scarcely less surprised at the grand victory of Clorane in the other big race at Lincoln. The League championship has been decided, and by the time this is being read the competitors for the English cup will be baring their arms and girding up their loins for the fray, an encounter which still stands pre-eminent in the eyes of all devotees of the dribbing game. With this decided, we shall at once have to turn our attention to welcoming our Australian cousins. Having already had my say upon the repeated visits of their touring cricketers, this is neither the time nor the place to discuss the subject further. Favourable breezes will soon waft them to our hospitable shores, and Englishmen of all shades of opinion will be ready with open hands to greet them. Then will commence the glorious summer game in real earnest. The Australian critics appear to be unanimous about the strength of the 1896 team, but come one, come all, I shall hold that England's supremacy is safe in the hands of the giants we have at our command. At present the outlook is decidedly interesting. No season during the last quarter of a century has opened out such a vista of first-class cricket. But as we welcome the coming and speed the parting guest, we cannot help feeling that another milestone on life's irregular highway is being left behind, and that the football season of 1895-6 will soon be a thing of the past.

WHERE SOME OF THE HONOURS GO.

Statisticians, a very retiring but necessary class of men who seldom get half the credit for their painstaking labours they deserve, have recently been busy in totting up the victories and defeats, the gains and losses of points, the goals scored, the tries gained, and all the detailed information which is so readily devoured by your modern enthusiast. There must be thousands of these who could tell you straightaway how many matches Newport has lost and won, and in a like manner how many points Aston Villa has gained in the League competition, with goals for and against. Of the famous Welsh club's doings it is impossible to speak in terms other than those of praise, for all round there has been a brilliancy of execution which could not be mistaken. To be captain of such a combination is in itself no mean honour, and one can easily forgive the expressions of pardonable pride which may be heard in Welsh company. Dauncey and Gould have played grandly all the season through, and scarcely less brilliant have been the efforts of the old Cardiffian, Pearson, and James. At half-back they have been as strong almost as they could wish, the feeding of the three-quarters being invariably marked with an unselfishness, a precision, and a thorough understanding amongst the men, which times out of number proved irresistible. And what a grand three-quarter line it is when once set in motion ! Who that has watched the ball tossed to and fro, here a dodge, perhaps, there a feint to pass, and so on, until the line is neared, can withhold admiration for such telling combination. Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelly, Penarth, are all great teams, and do the Principality immense credit, but to Newport must be awarded the premier honours of the Rugby season. Clubs may come and clubs may go, and in the fulness of time it may be that some other band of workers may be got together imbued with the same unselfishness and the same regard for the club's welfare, but to Newport must ever belong the credit of levelling up the game from the wearisome monotony of scrummaging to the scientific development of passing and re-passing with deadly accuracy. For the past four or five years the Newport team have been engaged in a great educational work for coming generations of football players, and there is not much room left for doubt as to the ultimate benefits which are likely to accrue from their efforts. Men of the old school, like Mr. Arthur Budd, look with particularly jealous eyes upon any threatened encroachment on forward play, and I have sometimes been in doubt as to whether he regards the quicker game of to-day with aversion or otherwise. Let us retain the scrummage by all means ; in our day we have had to push and groan on sticky turf whilst the "outsiders" were gaining the applause, and we old fogies like to be able to take our boys to see the games of to-day and point out with a glow of pleasure where we used to "tuck in our twopennies" and shove. And this fuss about substituting a round ball ! What of it ? Does anybody really think the game would be improved thereby ? For my own part the oval ball will always be my choice, and with all such new fangled notions as were attempted in Yorkshire at the commencement of the season I am altogether out of sympathy. We must have our line-out and our "scrums" if we are to play Rugby Union football, but if we want some bastard kind of spectacle where goals are to be made without effort, and tries are to be gained by getting the ball into touch, or some such similar absurdity, why then we had better adopt the views of the "reformers" and let the game of football severely alone. When these grumblers talk of the tediousness of scrummaging, it sometimes occurs to me that they have never witnessed what real forward play is like, and I would put it to them whether they consider the Newport "pack" the blunderers and unscientific players they have in their mind when denouncing the "scrum ?" But I am running on and on, as I always love to when chatting of these brilliant teams, and leaving the Association men in the cold. If the honours of the Rugby season go to Monmouthshire, then by all that is just and roasonable the Association laurel wreath must be handed over to the skipper of the Aston Villa F.C.

CONSISTENT PERFORMERS.

The Aston Villa men should be proud to-day. Last season they captured the highest prize put up by the Football Association, the season before that they secured the Football League Cup, and to-day they are hailed once more as champions of the League for the second time within the space of three years. From the sporting journals will be gleaned all the particulars of their doings during the seven months' tournament in which they have been engaged, and it is not my intention to weary anyone with goal averages and the like. But just let us look over the team as a whole, and find out what manner of men these are who seem able to conquer all and sundry when properly wound up. Not so very long ago the Aston Villa leaders had a bad attack of the "Scotch" fever, and many a journey has been made "ayont the Tweed" in the hope of securing some reputed good players. I remember their Secretary once telling me during a journey to London of the hairbreadth escapes he has experienced when on the search for players around Glasgow or Edinburgh, and to listen to the stories of the traps laid for the unwary Scotch amateur is very much like hearing a recital of end of the century brigandage. Brown, Geordie Campbell, Paton, Groves, Graham, Louis Campbell, Dowds, are some of the past celebrities they have secured by "the English gold," so irritating to Scotch officialdom. Paton, Dowds, and Groves have been very expensive bargains to the club. Paton very early on in his career with the Villa broke down badly, and returned to Scotland ; Peter Dowds, when at his best a half-back of singular ability, upset the morale of the team completely, and was allowed to roam from the Villa fold Stokewards : whilst Groves broke down when on a holiday visit to the South of England during the "close" season, and never did a day's service for the Villa afterwards. There still appears to be a hankering after Scotchmen, however, although it is but just to say that of the team which has come so triumphantly through the present season, three only are Scotchmen, viz., the Brothers Cowan and J. Campbell.

THE ASTON VILLA ELEVEN.

Starting rather inauspiciously, the Villa lost one of their most brilliant forwards in the first match they played away from home, this being little Smith, the left-wing forward, who was one of the men of the 1894-95 season. A Black Country youth of modest and quiet demeanour, he made a lot of friends among the critics, securing his Scotch cap right off the reel. That no little of his success was due to the grand coaching and feeding of the veteran Hodgetts everyone admits, but his peculiar and effective trick of going straight for the back (when there was no other opening), sending the ball sharp against his opponent's shins and scuttling off with it from the rebound, was a stroke of finesse distinctly his own. His injuries prevented him from taking part in any game after that against Sheffield United. Then came a re-arrangement of the men at the committee's disposal, and the fair-haired, soldierly, robust young man from Middlesborough was called upon again. Chatt has always been a wonderfully popular man on the field, taking the bumps and bruises with a smiling good-humour that is always pleasant to see. Sometimes figuring at half-back then amongst the forwards, and in goal even in case of necessity. Chatt has been of inestimable service. Somehow or another, Devey, the captain of the team, has never been able to please the critics when on the look out for the centre-forward for the Scottish match, but many consider he has many claims for this position. A local player born and bred, Devey has enjoyed a long and honourable career, and has still plenty of football in him. Besides being a capital dribbler, a speedy runner, and a capital shot for goal, he is an excellent all-round cricketer, and has played many good innings for his county. Athersmith, the speedy outside right, hails from Bloxwhich a busy little place near Walsall, and is reputed to be the fastest football player in the country now that Southworth has retired. He is a light, wiry player, rather addicted to paying too much attention to his opponents than to the ball when anything has upset him, but centres with deadly accuracy. Campbell, the Scotch forward, is a well-built fellow with a nice quiet style. Has a fine command over the ball, and has scored some of the most brilliant goals ever seen on the football field. Hodgetts is another local player, whose bulky figure is known on every important football ground in the country. In all the delicate touches, dodges, and finesse, he is an acknowledged past master. With Hodgetts as a partner and protector it is almost impossible for any young player, with a modicum of ability, to play badly. He is a veteran now, of some 15st. in weight, but can still wheedle his way along with the ball, although of necessity his rate of progression is much slower than it was. James Cowan is one of the improved men of the year. Dribbles neatly, and extremely dangerous when within range of goal. Of the half-backs—Reynolds, Cowan, and Crabtree, the greatest of these is Crabtree. And that is saying a good deal in such company. Both Reynolds and Cowan are grand half-backs—the former hailing from Blackburn, the latter from Glasgow—but Crabtree outshines even them by his marvellous variety and resource. Nothing comes amiss to the tall lathy ex-Burnley man, and he has already done England yeoman service. By the way, Reynolds although scant of covering for the head, is not more than 27 years of age, although looking much older. He has earned the unique distinction of playing for both England and Ireland. He is a rare yarn-spinner, and sings a capital tenor song. Cowan is one of the reserved type of men, capable of keeping his own counsel, although it was not to his credit that he forsook his club at a critical season to win a pedestrian handicap at Edinburgh. Spencer, the right back, is a Birmingham youth, and but a few years ago was playing in School football in the district. A quiet fellow off the field, he tackles with relentless energy. Welford is a Northener of robust physique and plenty of dash. He is, perhaps, one of the oldest men in the team, but wears remarkably well. He is another of the all-round men, plays billiards capitally, and last year headed the batting averages for the County of Durham. This year he is to be tried in the Warwickshire eleven, it is said. Wilkes is a district player with charming innocence of the ways of the world, but of powerful build, plenty of pluck, and unusually alert. Burton, who has taken Reynold's place very frequently, is a little wisp of a youth, with rare bustling propensities and a wonderful capacity for work. Such is a brief sketch of the men who have this season reached the top of the tree in League football. It might easily have been elaborated, but at the risk of becoming tedious. Next week we will chat of the English Cup finallists.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. THORP from the unposted list has been posted to the 51st Field Battery.

LIEUTENANT R. ENGLAND, 56th Field Battery, has been appointed to "N" Battery R.H.A.

LIEUTENANT W. A. SHORT, 51st Field Battery, has been appointed to "C" Battery R.H.A.

CAPTAIN A. M. A. LENNOX on promotion is posted to No. 4 Company, Southern Division, R.A.

THE posting of Captain J. G. Baldwin to No. 22 Company, Western Division, has been cancelled.

CAPTAIN R. G. STRANGE from the seconded list has been posted to No. 22 Company, Western Division, R.A.

MAJOR E. J. PHIPPS-HORNBY, No. 11 Company, Western Division, has been transferred to the 70th Field Battery.

2ND-LIEUTENANT D. DEANE, No. 16 Company, Western Division, has been transferred to the 33rd Field Battery, R.A.

CAPTAIN TILLEY, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer in charge of the Jhansi Division, Military Works, "vice" Captain Cordue, proceeded to Chatham.

MR. RUDYARD Kipling was recently offered £200 by the *New York World* for an article of 1,000 words on "Why America Could Not Conquer England." Kipling returned the cheque and declined the offer, on the ground that it "would involve a discussion of the armed strength of the Empire—a question on which no British subject has any information for sale." Whereupon a Connecticut journal comments in this wise :—"Cranky and disagreeable as Kipling is well known to be at times, we cannot help admiring the spirit of patriotism he has manifested on this occasion, He ought to be an American citizen, and we hope he will continue to return to Vermont to live part of each year until he finally concludes to become one of us in fact, as he is now by marriage, and take up his permanent residence in Yankeedom." An invitation to citizenship accompanied with the observation that one is "cranky and disagreeable" is (as the *St. James's Gazette*. says, a little deficient in tact and persuasiveness.

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

THE Mogul inhabitants of Bombay have gone into mourning for three days in connection with the death of Naser-ed-din Shah which is still causing intense and widespread sorrow. From 8 o'clock, on Sunday morning, they assembled for prayer in the Mogul Musjid, opposite the Babula Tank. The solemn prayer for peace to the soul of the worthy departed is known by the name of "Fateh-Khanee," and it will be continued till to-day. The Persian Consul-General attended the mournful meeting at 8-30 a.m. Hajee Shaik Abdul Hoosein, the "Kharee" or high priest of the Moguls, said the prayer suited to the occasion, in which all those present joined. H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, Hajee Abdul Hoosein Shirazee Amine Toozar, Aga Hasim Shah, Nooroodin Shah, Haji Mirza Hussen Khan, Mookhtasum Sultana, &c., were present at the mourning. The prayers were continued from 9 a.m. to mid-day. The Moguls then proceeded to the Toozar Imamwada, and took their meals. The second prayer-assembly came off on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when there was a full attendance of Moguls. The second prayer also lasted three hours ; and at 6 p.m., those present proceeded to the Imamwada for their evening meals. In this manner, the prayers and the meals were to be continued for three days, the expenses being defrayed by Mr. Hajee Abdul Hossain Shirazee Amine Toozar. All the Moguls had put on a black cloak of mourning, called the "shiaposh." To-day, being the third day of the mourniog, in accordance to the custom on such occasions, a "taboot," as a symbol of mourning, will be taken out before the assembly.

In common with the Moguls, the Khojas, and the Persian Zorosastrians have participated in the mourning. The Khojas joined the Moguls in their prayers. The Moguls and Persian Zorosastrians have closed their places of business, and stopped all transactions for three days. On receipt of the news of the Shah's death, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on behalf of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet funds, sent a telegram of condolence, through the British Embassy, to the address of the Prime Minister of Persia. The deep sympathy of the Parsee community of Bombay was expressed in the telegram. Arrangements are being made to call a public meeting of Parsees with the object of expressing the deep sorrow felt in the community at the death of the Shah. All the Zorosastrian schools in Bombay were closed yesterday as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased potentate.

As stated in our columns yesterday, the relations between the Babees and Persians in Bombay have been strained, and the former, who are numerically very small, are afraid of the latter. There is great prejudice amongst the Persians against this much abused sect. Four days back, a Babee died, but the Persians declined to allow his burial in any of the Mahomedan cemeteries. The consequence is that the body is now embalmed and will be sent to Kerbella for burial. The relations of the deceased gave an assurance to the effect that he was not a Babee, but the statement was received with scepticism. It has been alleged in some quarters that the Babees are to be found chiefly among the Irani-Parsees. This statement is utterly devoid of truth. No community loved the late Shah more than the Irani-Parsees of Bombay. They knew they were strangers even to small mercies in the time of former Shahs, and since the late Shah abolished Jajia (Poll tax) which was levied upon them, the Iranis were attached to Naser-ed-din Shah and held him in the highest esteem.

We are indebted to Mr. Mir Aun Ali for the following additional reminiscences of his late Imperial Majesty Naser-ed-Din, Shah of Persia :—

During the stay of his Majesty the Shah in Paris, the curiosity of the Parisians was raised to unprecedented pitch concerning a small Persian boy of about 7 years of age, who accompanied the Shah everywhere on his rambles. This induced the reporters of the leading journals to call on the Private Secretary to his Majesty to enquire into the antecedents of this exceptionally bright and quick-witted "petit garçon" from Shiraz. They were informed that one rainy day the Shah went hunting, accompanied by a few select followers. To take shelter from a heavy shower, his Majesty and his attendants stood against the wall of a humble cottage. They had scarcely been there five minutes, when, to the astonishment of everyone, a little boy came running out of the peasant dwelling, and requested the supposed travellers to leave the place they were standing on as the hut was about to fall. The monition of the juvenile Shirazi was a providential act, as it saved the life of the Shah and his suite. On account of this invaluable service, the boy became a great favourite of the Persian Court, and wherever the Shah went the boy was sure to go. On one occasion a Parisian banker, well-known on the Bourse, presented this juvenile with a valuable bank note. The little fellow, thinking it was merely a piece of paper, destroyed it without the slightest compunction, needless to say, much to the annoyance of the distinguished visitor.

On one occasion a guillotine was being shown to the Shah, who was always of an inquisitive turn of mind. He asked the President of the Republic to supply the company with an ocular demonstration of the machine. The President expressed his inability on the ground that there was no criminal present to be executed. Whereupon the Shah in his wonted simplicity said : "In that case you are at liberty to experiment on one of my followers." This innocent remark evoked great laughter, and people doubted whether his late Majesty was in jest or earnest. Curiously enough the graceful art of dancing had no attraction for Naser-ed-Din, as he looked upon it as too violent an exercise to indulge in. A well-known member of the French elite once gave a State ball in honour of the Shah, who seated himself on a comfortable sofa watching the fun. After some time had elapsed he turned to the hostess and expressed himself in the following manner : "Why don't you ask your distinguished guests to be seated and order the servants to take their places ?"

The Shah could scarcely be restrained by the social customs and conventions of Western society in his private life. Dining one night at the Palace of Champs Elysee asparagus was served at the Presidential banquet. His Majesty bit at the top, and threw the stem of the asparagus behind him over the left shoulder. The gentle hostess, on perceiving this, followed the imperial example. Of course, the rare and valuable carpets of the Palace were not spoilt as behind every guest stood an attendant with a silver tray.

THE SITUATION IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 2.

THE delay in granting an amnesty, and the impression abroad that Ranes will be excluded from the Royal clemency, have complicated the situation to a serious extent. It seems that day by day we appear to be farther and farther from the long-expected pacification of the country. The Ranes and the Desai of Surla have now made common cause, and have sent notification by letter to the proprietors, and verbal intimation to the ryots of Satary and Embarbacem, that in future all the land taxes must be paid to them, and the ryots will receive from the produce what their labour is worth. The proprietors are afraid to report to the Government the orders from the Ranes. The martial enactments issued by the late Governor-General forbidding the holding of any communication with the rebels are still in force, and should they happen to communicate with the Government what they receive from the Ranes, the Government may implicate them as rebels and punish them accordingly. It appears that Prince D. Affonso has been advised not to grant pardon to the Ranes, which they have been asking. This refusal has driven them to join the Desai of Surla, who is a barbarous man, and will not shrink from indulging in atrocities if he is provoked. The Desai of Surla having been informed that a member of the family of Sanvordencares had accompanied Captain Gomes da Costa, he proceeded with his followers to Sanvordem, and having secured the eldest member of the family, set the house on fire and retired. By timely assistance the fire was subdued, after causing much damage to the house. The Government have abstained from sending troops after the rebels, though frequent reports of robberies are received, and their number is increasing, since they are carrying on the depredations with impunity.

THE DARBHANGA MAHARAJA'S MUST ELEPHANT.

THE great sensation of the hunt, which beat the charges of all the tigers put together in the excitement it caused was, however, the behaviour of a rebellious old male elephant belonging to the Maharaja of Darbhanga, who with his usual sporting liberality had placed several of his elephants at the disposal of the shikaris. This animal broke loose and ran amok, fortunately without causing any fatal accident. He was taken down to the river to be bathed prior to being harnessed for the days' shikar, and while in the water managed to free himself of his two keepers, whom he forthwith vigorously pursued towards the camp, much to the consternation of its occupants. While he was being chevied through the jungles tracked by mahouts in the hopes of securing him, the rest of the howdah and pad elephants were stealthily marched through the forest round to the island where tigers reported. No sooner, however, had the beat begun when the rogue tusker, who was not to be dodged appeared on the trail, sallying forth from the forest and making a bee-line for the group of beating elephants. A council of war was at once called, as retreat was impossible, and it was decided to cross a narrow stream and draw up in closed order on the opposite bank fronting the enemy and await events. As soon as he perceived the opposing line of some 33 elephants on came the undaunted tusker with head uplifted, tusks pointing horizontally and ears expanded square to his head, looking magnificent. When within range seven howdahs open fire with buck shot, aiming low with a view of intimidating him, but for this peppering the animal seemed to care little and on he came across the stream, everybody feeling reluctant to injure the noble-looking and plucky brute. When within a few yards all the line turned tail and bolted with loud trumpetings, migled with the shouts of the mahouts, a veritable defeat and rout. He was now gaining ground, and almost on to one of the slow howdahs, which he would have soon converted into shreds, as has before been done had not the plucky driver of one of the pad tuskers, with great tact and a rapid flank movement, rushed up to his side and created a diversion. Two or three rifle bullets had now to be lodged in him, which had the effect of cooling his ardour and making him give up his tactics. A lot of elephants were immediately run up and surrounded and jammed him on all sides and the usual nooses being let down he was secured fore and aft, and marched off to a place of safety, where he was secured with chains. Up to the present he is doing well and does not seem much the worse for the few ounces of lead within his hide, and it is hoped he will soon recover from the effects.

DISCONTENT OR DISLOYALTY?

"VAMPIRE" writing "thoughts on the present activity" in the "Mahratta" of Sunday last exclaims :—

It is no disloyalty to speak the plain truth. The Indians are really dissatisfied with the present mode of Government. From the time the English came to rule over us every prestige of honor is taken away. We are being ground down to dust. I passed my early life in a State. I could call back to my mind the pleasant rememberances of thousand and one blessings bestowed upon us, the subjects of our mighty monarch. Both men and women, the young and old, the poor and the rich, even the criminals and the convicts passed their time happily. Hardly a day passed without recreating us. There was something in the Royal Palace every day. All kinds of labour was usefully employed. Scarcely a house could be found in which a present or two from the Palace were not conspicuous. There was no man, woman, boy or girl on whose person some portion of royal apparels or jewellery was not to be found. Even traders, merchants and bankers were not without their rewards. The poorest were sure to find a morsel of food at the doors of Royalty. The Queen frequently sent for ladies of the town who were always accompanied by their little ones of both sexes, and if and lady appeared there without her children the Queen invariably enquired after them and some times took to task the mother who neglected to bring her children to the Palace. If the children were scantily dressed the Queen took notes of it and ordered the requisites to be supplied to the family. Even a poor woman could approach the Queen, and had her fill according to her wants.

On the other hand the gentry of the town must attend the Darbar at night and explain the cause of their absence if any. These meetings were purely social and friendly. The cares and anxieties of the subjects were the burdens of Royalty. All vied with one another in order to seek the presence of their Queen and King. It was a pleasure to them to exchange words with their Swami. Monarchy was the embodiment of museums and arts-gallery ; singing and dancing, public and zoological gardens ; exhibitions and circuses ; dramas and theatres ; hospitals and asylums, charity and almshouses. In short every human being claimed the protection of Royalty and was not complete without the claims of its subjects being promptly met and it mattered not, whether they were logical or illogical, proper or improper. Man is born with a right to live and a King is bound to respect it. He is not a King who robs his subjects and fills his coffer. The history of India ancient and modern is replete with sorrowful events brought about by bad rulers. It also contains records of prosperious and happy reigns of righteous kings. Whatever the foreign historians may say about the Peishwas and their Governments, yet the remnants of their time are sufficiently strong proofs in their favour. The present Government with all its show of schools and colleges, roads and posts, railway and telegraphs does not impress favourably. At every step we feel that we have nothing of our own ; we are not masters of our own tongues.

I myself can honestly say that I have derived no benefit from the present Government. The moment I step out of my doors, I am beset with difficulty. In the State where I was brought up, even the lowest servant had regard for me. Rough handling or harsh language was unknown. Insult was rare, or never tolerated. Every body stood on his dignity. But now there is no safety. Take, for instance, the police, the guardian of public peace and property. The police is an inflamed animal ; he lays his hands upon every good creature ; he insults the most peaceful citizens. To him the whole population is a dreg. If he cares for any body it is the officials. What a nasty creature is the Police ? He is paid to be a tyrant. It is an horror to go by him. Such a creature had no existence before. I can bear testimony to the good disposition especially of those who were the pages and attendants of our King. They constantly dealt with things soft and tender. They were courteous. Let us go back and look at the old Police. They are still to be seen in every village. They are typically polite and respectful. They may rob the passers-by like the Police of the present day but they have a way to win the hearts of the injured by thousand and one low bows but the Police of the day robs us in the broad daylight and bullies us when he is questioned about it. Abuse and singular talk are his characteristics. He is a menial servant. He ought to respect every subject of the Queen. He speaks to every passer-by abusively and uses singular terms. He deserves flogging but who will give him it ?

The railways in India are equally disgusting. From the time a passenger goes to the station, his trial commences. He has to stand at the booking window for hours. The Ticket-clerk is there, but he wont issue a ticket till it is his pleasure to do so. He makes the poor passenger wait unnecessarily. The passenger requests him most respectfully but the buoyant fellow constituting himself another small Emperor arrogantly rebukes one upon whose passage money his bread depends. Insults nothing but insults, are hatched on all railways. The poor passenger inspite of all rush and push at last gets his ticket and comes out half smothered. His second trial commences at the gate. There a white skinned chap takes his stand in order to examine the tickets of these unfortunate travellers. There this poor man after spending his money stands with one heavy bundle in his right hand, something under his shoulder and a stick or two in his left waiting in getting in to the platorm. The white fellow snatches off the hands of the passenger his ticket, pushes him back till it is checked. This is not all. All the carriages are locked. A servant of the company opens them one by one and fills every compartment to suffocation. The poor passenger is still at the mercy of the servants of the Railway Company. He cannot sit in any carriage he likes. And why ? There is no rule of the Government forcing him to enter particular carriage pointed to by a Railway servant. If he holds a third class ticket, and there are so many third class carriages, it should be left to him to enter any of them provided there is a seat in it available. In this manner the Railways in India which are not our railways torture the Indians in more ways than one. This is not all. After getting into the carriage he finds it hard to get out at every halting station where the train is announced to wait for the convenience of the travelling population. The halting time generally runs out before these carriages are opened.

THE announcement of the death of Mrs. Riches has called forth a contribution to the *Leeds Mercury* from a journalist who, on the death of Lord Beaconfield, interviewed her, and obtained some good stories about that statesman. One was about the courtship of Mr. Disraeli, as he then was, and Mrs. Wyndham Lewis. That lady was living near Cardiff, when through the window she saw Mr. Disraeli approaching, and ordered the servant to say she was not at home. When the servant descended to the hall Mr. Disraeli was hanging his light overcoat on the peg. "Mrs. Lewis, sir, is not at home," said the flurried maid. "I did not ask for Mrs. Lewis," was the calm, statesmanlike reply. "But I don't know when she will be back," urged the maid. "Neither do I," philosophically replied he ; "but I am going to wait till she does come back, so make me some tea." He did wait, he got his tea, and he married the widow.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding. There were also present : Mr. Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, George Cotton, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Fardunji Nusserwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kalkhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kallandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nusserwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Mein, Major Mills, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

ABSENT MEMBERS.

The Corporation recorded letters, asking the approval of the Corporation to absence from meeting, of Hasambhoy Visram until May 1896 on account of his detention in Calcutta on urgent business ; of Mr. C. Hewett until 31st October next on account of his proceeding to Europe for the benefit of his health ; and of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji from 1st May to 31st October on account of his proceeding to England for work.

During the course of discussion on the subject, the Hon. Mr. Mehta expressed his opinion that applications for leave should not be encouraged to an unlimited extent. He, however, did not wish to oppose the applications, though three or four members had applied for the privilege at one and the same time.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

The Corporation considered letter to the President, dated 13th March, from Mr. Secretary Atkins on the subject of the payment of joining allowance to Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, for a period extending from 7th March to 5th April 1895, both days inclusive.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, it was resolved that the letter be recorded, and that the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation regretted they were constrained to withhold the payment of the allowance referred to therein, and felt compelled not to sanction the payment because they believed that they could not legally do so under the Act.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICERS.

The next business on the agenda was the consideration of Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 171, dated 8th April 1896, as under :—"That letter to the Secretary, No. 20,767, dated 31st ultimo, from the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to an extra grant of Rs. 8,600 to the debit of surplus cash balance to meet excess on the grants for repairs to carts, Conservancy and Halalkhor Branches, Health Department, Budget for 1895-96. That the Standing Committee are informed by the Commissioner that he will take steps with a view to prevent the recurrence of these excesses, and has intimated to officers that, in the event of future excesses being unauthorizedly incurred, they will be held personally responsible."

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, who moved for the necessary sanction in terms of the above resolution, pointed out that Mr. Sn

dered good services to the Municipality, as was already pointed out by Dr. Blaney, he deserved the privilege proposed to be given him.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla opposed the motion on the ground that, being 41 years of age, when Mr. Watson entered Municipal service he was not allowed to contribute towards the Pension fund. Besides, a sub-committee of the Standing Committee had been appointed to settle cases for all cases in which indulgence could be shown and pension allowed. That sub-committee, after fully going into the cases, did not recommend Mr. Watson's as a special case.

In replying on the debate, Dr. Blaney remarked that it was most ungracious on Mr. Ibrahim's part to refuse such indulgence to a most deserving officer. He wished the Municipality had many more servants like him, and he was confident the Corporation would pass his proposal.

On a division, the proposal was lost, thirteen members voting in its favour and nineteen against it.

THE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS QUESTION.

The Corporation next considered letter to the Secretary, No. 324, dated 10th April 1891, from the Commissioner, regarding various questions relating to the provision of house-connections and forwarding case prepared by the solicitors and Counsel's opinion thereon, already published in these columns.

Mr. George Cotton moved that the Corporation's resolution passed on the 29th January last be suspended, and that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider the letter and report on the same:—The President, Dr Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr Dharamsi, the Hon Mr. Javerilal, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Hamilton, Col. Mein, Dr. Viegas, Dr. D. Monte, Messrs. Wacha, Ibrahim Rahimtula, K. N. Wadia, Dhakji Kasinath, and Mr. Cotton. That the report be submitted before the next monthly meeting. Mr Cotton pointed out that several difficulties arose, as they all know, in giving full effect to the resolution of the Corporation. He believed that under proper bylaws, house-connections could be very well made by people themselves.

Mr. Hamilton was of opinion that much good would not result from the appointment of the Committee. The Municipality could do the work more cheaply and quickly, and he saw no necessity of referring the question to a Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta, the following rider was added to Mr. Cotton's proposition:—That the Commissioner be empowered to exercise his discretion in carrying out the work of house-connections as he may think necessary during the interval.

The motion with the rider was then carried, and the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

The following letter is published from Mr. H. C. Williams, Chairman to the Corporation of Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th April, 1891, requesting me to report, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, what steps are being taken by the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta to prevent or check the spread of cholera in the city and to provide medical aid for persons attacked by the disease.

In reply, I beg to forward herewith a copy of the report submitted by the Officiating Health Officer, dated 25th April, 1891, on the subject, and to add that, at the special meeting of the commission to be held to-morrow, a proposition will be brought forward to authorise the Municipal Commissioners, under section 334 of Act II. (B.C.) of 1888, to immediately de-water every tank the water of which is used by the residents of any locality which they have reason to think has been contaminated by infected articles of choleraic patients.

"Chairman—With reference to Government letter No. 1491 Medical, dated the 10th instant, I have to report that the following steps have been and are being taken to check or prevent the spread of cholera in Calcutta, and to provide medical aid for persons affected with the disease:—

"Every case that is reported or otherwise comes to knowledge is enquired into by one of the Medical Inspectors of the Health Department, and remedial measures are promptly taken. For the early detection of cases the Medical Inspectors carry on house-to-house inspection and enquiry. For this purpose six temporary Inspectors have been added to the permanent staff of seven Medical Inspectors.

"Persons affected with cholera who are found to be without proper accommodation or without friends to attend to them are removed to hospital.

"Every house affected is thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with such disinfectants as Jay's Purifier Pinophenol, sulphurous acid gas (sulphur fumes), corrosive sublimate solution, and carbolic powder, and such disinfection includes that of latrines, urinals, and drains as well as of the premises, generally.

"All infected articles are usually destroyed by fire. Occasionally when articles are of value, or when their owners are too poor to be able to afford losing them, they are disinfected by superheated steam under pressure in the Steam Disinfector (Lyon's patent) of the Corporation stationed at Entally.

"Shops for the sale of articles of food and drink (such as grocers' shops, confectioners' shops, &c.) in which cholera has taken place, are closed for a certain number of days, after all infected articles likely to communicate the disease have been destroyed or disinfected.

"All the sewers of affected localities in the town proper are flushed and disinfected as early as possible and all kacha or pucca open drains in such localities in the unsewered areas and in bustis are also promptly cleansed and disinfected.

"The use of every tank which has become contaminated or is suspected to have become contaminated with the discharges or infected articles of cholera patients is prohibited, and guards are placed over it to prevent people from using its water until the outbreak in the neighbourhood is at an end and bacteriological examination of its water shows its freedom from comma bacilli.

"Every endeavour is made to actively carry on anti-choleraic inoculation on Haffkin's system in affected localities as well as in unaffected places on persons who can be persuaded to submit to the operation.

"Instructions for the prevention of cholera and directions for the prevention of its spread when it has taken place in a house have been distributed to the residents in the form of handbills, and copies of them have been posted at prominent places in different parts of the town; and they have also been published in some of the local newspapers. The use of filtered water for all domestic purposes has been specially enjoined.

"In consequence of systematic bacteriological examination showing the presence of comma bacilli in the unfiltered water supplied to the town, as well as in the river-water at many of the bathing ghats, notices have been posted near the public bathing platforms and at other conspicuous places, prohibiting the use of the river water and the unfiltered water-supply for any purpose except bathing.

"The Medical Inspectors of the Corporation attend and treat patients who require their assistance and who cannot pay for doctor's attendance.

"Simple medicines have been supplied to the police thanas, post-offices, and birth and death registration offices for distribution to persons applying for or applying for them; and the Police Commissioner and the Postmaster-General, Calcutta, have been requested to give instructions to their subordinates to give as early as possible intimation of every cholera case they may come to hear of to the Municipal Medical Inspector or at the nearest birth and death registration office.

"It has been notified by beat of drum throughout Calcutta that persons affected with cholera or diarrhœa may obtain medicine on application to constables or at the police thanas, post-offices, or birth and death registration offices, as well as on application to the Medical Inspectors of the Health Department.—R. SEN, Officiating Health Officer."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The two thousand guineas stakes, of 100 sovs. each, h ft, for three-year-olds; colts 9st, and fillies 8st. 9lb.; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake: R. M.—94 subs. Closed October 30th, 1894.

Mr Leopold de Rothschild's br c St Frusquin, by St Simon —Isabel T Loates 1
Mr Hamar Bass' ch c Love Wisely, by Wisdom—Lovelorn, 8 Loates 2
The Duke of Westminster's c Labrador, by Sheen—Ornament M Cannon 3
Mr R H Combe's br c Dynamo, by Peter—Electric Light, F 4 Rickaby 0
Mr Theobald's b c Bucephalus, by Surefoot—Breakfast, J Watts 0
Mr E Cassel's br c Talisman, by St Simon—Sainte Alvere, W Bradford 0
Lord Rosebery's c The Winter King, by Galliard—Winter Queen W A Pratt 0

(Wire or trained by A. Hayhoe, Newmarket.)

Betting: 100 to 12 on St. Frusquin. 100 to 6 against Labrador. 25 to 1 against Love Wisely.

Won in a canter by three length; same between second and third.—"Asian."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all ing ins, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Fat-ness, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 5-4 and Rs. 9-4. MADAN, BOSE and Co., Bombay

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ELLIOT, Commandant, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been granted an extension of his command for two years with effect from December 5th next.

THE inquiry into the Railway accident near Dadri is being held by the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow Circle. It should be concluded within the next few days.

THE new road which the Raja of Mundi is constructing across the hills from a point near Manglaor will shorten the distance between Simla and Kulu by two and a-half marches.

THE Captain of the Steamer Saisang, which arrived in Calcutta on Thursday, reports that a Chinese deck passenger attempted to kill a Chinese seamen, and when pursued by the crew he jumped overboard and was drowned.

THE case in which Mr. J. Webber, Solicitor of the Calcutta High Court, is concerned, concluded on Friday, when the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DENAM, East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps on the retired list, and Major Thomson, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Corps, are granted the Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

AT the Calcutta opium sale on Friday 3,250 chests of Behar and Benares opium realised Rs. 4,373,975. There were an equal number of Behar and Benares chests; the former sold at an average of Rs. 1,313-5-4, the latter at Rs. 1,316-12-9 per chest.

MESSRS. PHELPS and CHURCH who made a shooting expedition into Central Asia some years ago, will set out again this year as soon as the Burzil Pass is open. Mr. Phelps's younger brother will also join the party.

THE Central National Mahomedan Association, Sind Branch, has passed the following resolution: Resolved that the Provincial Conference to be held on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th instant at Karachi, has not the sympathy of the Mahomedans of Sind for various reasons, and therefore this Association will not join the movement.

CONSEQUENT on Sir Edwin Collen having been appointed Military Member of Council, the following appointments are gazetted in the Military Department: Colonel Maitland to be Secretary with the temporary rank of Major-General; Colonel King Harman and Captain DeBrath to be 1st and 2nd Deputy Secretaries respectively.

COLONEL FUSCHIMO of the Japanese Army arrived at Quetta on Thursday evening, a British officer being deputed to receive him at the railway station. Colonel Fuschimo, who is staying with Colonel Keighley, Chief Commissariat Officer, we understand, is visiting Quetta for the purpose of seeing something of Commissariat and Transport work.

THE recent storm at Shillong proves to have done considerable damage to the station, and particularly to the Gurkha cantonment. Four blocks of barracks had had their roofs completely blown away, and one set of officers' quarters suffered similarly. Three barracks were damaged besides either by the wind or falling *débris*, and the outbuildings such as the hospital, armourer's shop and quarter guard were more or less knocked about.

Two posts on the Samana range beyond Kohat which was occupied after the expedition of 1890 are to be named after distinguished Indian officers. The Gulistan post is to be called Fort Cavagnari and the Mastuj post Fort Lockhart. It is singular that hitherto Cavagnari's memory has not been perpetuated on the North-West frontier, where his name is still well remembered among the tribesmen. It would, we think, have been more fitting if the fortified sarai at Landi Kotal had been named after him, as his work lay on the Khyber line of advance during the Afghan war.

THE missing Mr. E. W. R. Davidson, C.S., late of Sitapur in the North-West Provinces, seems at any rate to have played the game he had embarked on right out to the end says the *Pioneer*. On the eve of his hurried departure from Bombay he repaired, after business hours, to a well-known establishment in the Fort, where he already owed seven hundred rupees, and persuaded an assistant whom he found there to let him have goods to the value of some hundreds more. One way and another there seem to be many who are anxious for an interview with Mr. Davidson, but to the inquiry "Will he not come back again" we should say decidedly he will not, unless possibly under compulsion.

ANOTHER carriage accident occurred on Thursday night at Ootacamund. Messrs. Moores and Marsh were driving home from dinner and near Rocklands were thrown out of the cart and severely bruised. The cart was smashed up and both occupants had to walk home. The horse, it appears, bolted down the hill near the Brewery and tilted the cart over.

THE Government of India have accepted the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation that the future class composition of the 27th, 29th, and 30th Bombay Infantry, which are known as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Baluch Battalions, should be as follows: the 27th and 29th, four companies of North-West frontier Pathans, two companies of Hill Baluchis, including all Baluchis of the Derajat, and two companies of Punjabi Mahomedans; 30th, three companies of North-West frontier Pathans, two companies of Hill Baluchis, including all Baluchis of the Derajat, and three companies of Punjabi Mahomedans. The enlistment of Pathans is to be restricted to Mohmands, Khalils, Muhammadzais, Bunerwals and other transfrontier Yusufzais, Gaduns, Utman Khels, Orakzais and Adam Khel Afridis, while the further recruitment of Bangash Khattaks, Swatis, Khyber Afridis and other northern Pathans is prohibited.

SINCE Murree has become the headquarters of the Punjab Command the station has taken a new lease of life, and residents no longer remember the evil reputation which the former summer capital of the Punjab enjoyed when cholera epidemics were only too common. The sanitation of the place has been looked to and a pure water-supply has been secured. The Club, which was once so well known all over Upper India until careless management brought it to ruin, is once more worthy of a big summer cantonment; a new polo-ground and race-course are under construction; and Murree all round is bent on "going it." Unlike Naini Tal it is not over shadowed by the dread of landslips, and householders can water their gardens in peace without fear of bringing down a rotten hillside. The Punjab Command is fortunate in having such a hill-station so conveniently placed as regards Rawalpindi, the only true *place d'armes* in all India.

MR. PUGHE, of the Railway Police, had a very "short and sweet" adventure with a tigress in the Duars a few days ago. While going along one morning on a pad elephant within half a mile of the railway line which near here runs through dense forest, he spotted a tigress, evidently on the watch for straying cattle, sitting and looking at him over the grass some 60 yards off. Next moment a well-directed shot struck her between the eyes, "and the subsequent proceedings interested her no more." Two nights previously this old "shikari," who has in his time accounted for every kind of wild animal to be found in the plains of India, came across another tiger in the forest, but the moon unfortunately at the same moment getting behind a cloud, a safe shot was impossible, and the brute slunk off.

AN interesting account of a new "cure," to be founded by Herr Rokitansky among the Carniola Mountains, near Trieste, is given in the *Medical Press*. The modus operandi would seem to be a sort of reversion to the manners and customs of the Golden Age. Herr Rokitansky intends to treat his patients by exposing them to the effects of "luminous radiation." That the sunlight and fresh-air cure may be the more complete the patients wear parasols only, and, thus simply and inexpensively dressed, sit on benches or recline upon the turf out of doors all day, and bask in happy idleness.

A VERY interesting demonstration of photography by the Rontgen rays was given on Friday night at the meeting of Madras Amateur Photographic Society. The notice of the meeting drew a crowded house, a large number of members and their friends being present. As regards attendance and the interest excited by the nature of the demonstration at last night's meeting was, we learn, a "record." The occasion was also probably the first in India on which a public demonstration of the new photography has been given, and the Madras Photographic Society deserves much credit for the enterprising and go-ahead spirit in which its work is kept up-to-date. Mr. R. L. Jones manipulated the electrical apparatus, the nature of which he briefly explained. While Surgeon-Major Van Geyzel was getting ready a plate for the exposure, Mr. Jones showed some experiments with ordinary vacuum tubes. He pointed out that the cathode end in the glowing tube, while the current was passing, was surrounded by a dark area, and that as the tube was made more highly vacuous this dark area lengthened out. At this stage, the Crookes' tube was connected and the current sent through it, when it became filled with a soft pale green light. The photographic plate was now ready, with the object to be photographed covered in several layers of black paper and placed upon the covered plate about six inches from the tube. The x rays were then brought into action to investigate the nature of the hidden object, which was only known to Dr. Van Geyzel. After an exposure of about 15 minutes, Dr. Van Geyzel developed the plate, which revealed the image of a frog, showing most beautifully the arrangement of the whole skeleton within its flesh and also the disposition of the internal organs. While the plate was developing, Dr. Van Geyzel showed a screen which he had roughly constructed that day, having upon it a substance which was fluorescent to the x rays. He also sited of a closed cardboard box, one end of which had two eye holes cut in it through which the observer looked at the screen which was stretched across the opposite end. On pointing this box at the light of the table lamp nothing was visible, but on pointing it at the Crookes' tube in action the screen within the box was seen to glow. On placing the hand between the Crookes' tube and the box, the observer was able to see the bones through the flesh of the fingers. After every one had viewed and admired this portion of their skeletons, the meeting broke up.

THE London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* understands that Lord Dufferin has intimated to Lord Salisbury his desire to be relieved of his duties at the British Embassy at Paris in the middle of July, and that such arrangements will be made for the appointment of his successor as will enable him to return to England at that time. Lord Dufferin proposes to take a house in or near London, and to attend the sittings of the House of Lords, where at times his participation in the debates would be of undoubted public value. At present Lord Dufferin's attention is being largely concentrated on the completion of a book of a more or less autobiographical character. In this work he is having some assistance from the Marchioness. Lord Dufferin will be succeeded in Paris by Sir Philip Currie.

The flattering testimony recently borne to the unselfishness if the American husband in the *North American Review* by several American ladies is fully endorsed by the French novelist, Mdme. Bentzon, in the pages of the *Forum*. What particularly strikes this observer is the extraordinary way in which the American husband is content to go on drudging at home, while his wife and daughters are gallivanting about Europe. He hardly ever takes a holiday himself, and remains on in New York through the hot season, with no one to look after him but a caretaker, without a murmur. Instead, however, of bestowing unqualified eulogy on this miraculous disinterestedness, Mdme. Bentzon is inclined to think that it is quite overdone. Nothing impressed her more in visiting the palatial homes of New York plutocrats than the self-effacement of the master of the house. "He seemed only to have dropped in by accident, as one might say, and was evidently at a loss to recognise most of the invited guests," though nothing could exceed his amiability. As for the foreign travels of American wives and daughters, Mme. Bentzon evidently regards them as inimical to the true solidarity of domestic life. It may be (says the *Globe*) that we have in this very unselfishness an explanation of the profusion exhibited by so many American women for European suitors. If their fellow-countrymen exerted themselves more, they would be more highly thought of. It is notorious that women have a wonderful capacity of self-sacrifice, but when a man insists on coming more than half-way to meet them in this regard, they resent the encroachment on their privilege, and out of sheer contrariety bestow their affections on the less meritorious and more exacting men of the Old World.

COL. JOHN A. COCKERILL, whose death is recorded, was one of the best-known of American journalists. He was originally, it is stated, on the staff of Mr. Pulitzer's St. Louis paper, the *Post Despatch*, and it seems to have been in St. Louis that he had the misfortune to take the life of a man, under circumstances which were at that time according to report only too common in Western journalism. Afterwards he went to New York, and was for a long time manager of the *World*. On severing his connection with Mr. Pulitzer, he joined the staff of the *New York Herald*, and was sent by Mr. Bennett to the Far East when the war between Japan and China broke out. He remained there until quite recently, supplying to the *Herald* a large number of letters about people and affairs there, some of which were received with much criticism by the local Press. Col. Cockerill was instructed to proceed up the Nile for the *Herald*, and he appears to have fallen a victim to the pestilential miasmas of Cairo, a city which is little better than a vast sewage-bed. The actual facts of the shooting mentioned above are thus given by the *Daily Chronicle*: "Col. Cockerill, who passed through the Civil War, first as a drummer-boy, then as an officer, was sitting in his editorial chair in St. Louis, when to him entered a 'public-house politician,' a 'ward-heeler,' who coarsely demanded the retractation of a paragraph in that day's issue. He was fumbling with a revolver in his hip-pocket, and on Cockerill's refusal to withdraw the passage, pulled it out. Before he could level it the editor had taken a pistol out of an open drawer by his side and put a bullet through the bully's brain. He was twice indicted for the offence, but no jury in St. Louis could be found to convict him, as the politician was one whose room was better than his company. Nevertheless, the act of virtual self-defence left a deep impress for many years upon the mind of a generous and kindly man."

THE artistic temperament does not vary greatly in different climates (says the *Manchester Guardian*) if we may judge by the anecdotes told in East and West. The famous Japanese painter, Kyosai, is the hero of such a story, which appears in a Tokio newspaper. He worked only when he was in the mood, and the most munificent offers failed to induce him to accept a commission unless the spirit moved also. One of his admirers, Mr. Kato Shoyo, of Hongo, had vainly attempted to induce the wayward artist to begin a painting for him. Kyosai would not budge. Kato thereupon devised and put into execution a novel plan. He bought a spurious Kakemono, or "hanging picture" When next the artist paid him a visit this was produced and lauded to the skies. Kato declared that the daub was the greatest masterpiece of Kyosai's skilful hands. In vain the indignant painter protested that it was a worthless counterfeit. Finally, he rushed away in a rage, while Kato rubbed his hands at the success of his ruse. Confident of the result, he invited some friends for the following evening, and related to them the device he was employing. They waited for the advent of Kyosai, and at last, but not before the small hours of the morning, he appeared. He held a roll in his hand, a Kakemono on which was depicted a falcon in the act of clutching a monkey. This he threw towards the host, at the same time asking in an angry voice whether Kato still persisted in attributing the other picture to him. The collector, delighted with the success of his plan, and with the vigour and beauty of the drawing he had now obtained, apologised to Kyosai and explained the trick. The painter's brow was quickly cleared of its dark clouds, and, in turn, he confessed that he had been working day and night in order to produce a picture that should vindicate his character.

THE RELIGIOUS DISPUTE AT COORLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a local paragraph in your issue of 30th April last regarding the dispute between the parishioners of Coorla and their Bishop, it is to be regretted that the question of caste is at the bottom of this unpleasant occurrence. It appears that this Bishop of Damaun claims to exercise a paramount control over the funds and properties belonging to the parish, whilst the people see no reason why the funds should not be, as hitherto, administered and managed by committees or boards appointed by themselves. As the parishioners would not give in to the Bishop, his Lordship got annoyed, and left the parish, taking away with him the priest, and leaving the congregation to manage their own affairs as they best can. Negotiations are going on in order to settle the dispute, and the parishioners seem to be inclined to concede to some of the demands of the Bishop, and if his Lordship is disposed to relent, a good understanding is likely to be established. The vicar is paid a certain stipend by the British Government, who seem to have a say in the matter. The parishioners contend for the control of the funds on the ground that the same are the bequests of their fathers and relatives; that they have administered the trust to the advantage of the parish, and that they see no reason why the properties and funds should now be placed under the controlling power of the Bishop and the vicar, who are, after all, foreigners, and can have no greater interest than they have in the efficient management of the trusts. On the other hand, the Bishop thinks that as he is the ecclesiastical superior, he should have power to control the funds, to approve or disapprove the nomination of the administrators, and to remove them at his pleasure. This proposition the parishioners decline to accept, fearing that were (ex-hypothesi) the Bishop to remove the entire funds by selecting his own men, or by any other way, and apply the same for purposes to align to the intention of the donors, he cannot be prevented from doing so. The parishioners have managed their affairs from time immemorial, and they cannot understand why the Bishop of Damaun should interfere with their affairs when all the previous prelates did not meddle with the temporal concerns of the church. This is the true state of things, and I trust that wiser counsels will prevail. Whatever may be the final issue of the dispute, it is hoped that the funds will be so safeguarded as will prevent any one misappropriating or diverting them to other channels.—Yours, &c.,

May 4. A PADROADIST.

THE FRENCH DUELLING EPIDEMIC.

MRS. CRAWFORD, writing to "Truth" from Paris, says:—We hear of nothing but duels this week. In both France and Germany they seem to have become epidemic. The Prince de Sagan and his son Hely have thought well to challenge M. Abel Hermant, author of "La Maute," which is now on at La Renaissance. It is a play with a key, though the author pooh-poohs the contrary. "La Maute" is the pack of human hounds in the servants' hall of a thickly-gilded women of fashion married to a nobleman of illustrious ancestry. The Prince de Sagan thinks he sees his own presentment in the nobleman. Hence his demand of his seconds for M. Hermant to alter the play and apologise or fight. All I won ter at is that the Prince de Sagan has not already seen himself in dozens of such plays. His appearance and career are full of suggestion to the dramatic author dealing with modern society. Comte Hely, his son, resents allusions to the Lobjudy bills, for which the Comte got into a very bad scrape. As he was pulled through, the deems he has a right to send a cartel to M. Hermant. Paris is of course, deeply interested in these quarrels. A sensational affair of honour delights people here, and affords endless table-talk when the subject matter is fresh. Every one is now expecting that a son of the German Chancellor will call out M. Drumont for the horror printed in "La Libre Parole" about the Chancellor. It professes to refer to things done in Paris when Prince Hohenlohe was Ambassador. He, being seventy-six, is not competent, according to the French code, to figure in a duel with one who is very much his junior. The odds would be too unequal for seconds to accept them. It is to say the author of the attack aimed at provoking a challenge from a son of the Chancellor. A duel with a cousin of the German Empress would be "de la" indeed. Were one to take place, it would incite all the small-fry journalists in Paris to write insulting things about great personages beyond the Rhine, and there would be a field in hours. That there was no duel between Comte Guy de Rochefoucauld and the Duc de Magenta is true. The parties were "another" Comte de La Rochefoucauld and the Duc. The quarrel arose out of a somewhat indiscreet conversation between the former and a friend—or rather a monologue loud enough to be overheard at some distance—on the subject of the family tree of the MacMahons. The Duc de Magenta, being within earshot, asked the Comte for an explanation. He protested that he had no idea who was listening, and, therefore, had no knowledge what offence he was giving. But, as he only said what he believed, he could not withdraw anything, however sorry he might be at having offended. A challenge, of course, was sent and accepted. The affair has been hushed up. It was a foolish affair on both sides. Comte de La Rochefoucauld should feel that Royal families, even when reigning, are not what they were before the Revolution. Marshal MacMahon's high character and military career were quite enough to ennoble his family without going further back. Ever since his forebears took root in France in the last century, they have showed themselves men of a high, loyal, and loyalty spirit. In this respect, there was a strong family likeness.

What the Comte de La Rochefoucauld said may have been to this effect. The first MacMahon of whom we know anything was a Divinity student at the Irish College in Paris. He broke away from the clergy, set up as a "vet.," and as such was attached to the Ecole Militaire. He got into politics by taking up inoculation with Pasteur's Volksraad. What he went in for this innovation. The memoirs of the time speak of MacMahon successfully inoculating the children of the Duc d'Orleans, and of uninoculated members of the Royal Family dying of smallpox. Of course, this aroused the jealousy of the Faculty of Medicine. MacMahon had to leave Paris. We went to Rheims to obtain a medical degree. His life was then filled with it as a pharmaceutical chemist and general practitioner. But to buy the pharmacy 2,000 was needed, and this sum he could not obtain. Instead, he moved to Autun, to act as assistant to a doctor in broken-down health. In that capacity, he attended the vastly wealthy and aged Governor of Vezelay, Lazare de Mormoy, who had many bodyguards. Lazare's wife, Charlotte de Bellisle, was young, lovely, noble. The Irish doctor did not save her husband, but won her heart. She married him as soon as she decently could. As M. de Mormoy had begun to attached her his whole fortune, his family tried to upset the will. Endless was the litigation.

But while it went on the MacMahons were in possession of the fortune, and lived in grand style. Louis XV. was informed of the lawsuit. Remembering what he owed to the Irish at Fontenoy, he offered to grant Dr. John a decree to bear M. de Mormoy's titles of Marquis and Comte. The Doctor submitted to his Majesty that he only wanted his name ennobled, therefore, made out to "the Marquis and Comte de MacMahon." These titles, it was assumed, pre-existed. It may be that after the Siege of Limerick, James II., who in exile was prodigal of patents of nobility, gave a Marquisate to some MacMahon of Clare. But it is more likely that the Second Pretender drew up the original patent, inasmuch as a MacMahon went with him to Scotland, and helped to bring him back to France.

Is there any reason to be ashamed, in the time in which we live, of such a genealogy? Doctor John was a generous landlord, kept open house, and furnished two brave, kindly, and handsome sons to the Army of Louis XVI. He sent them to Alsace to learn German. They went there, when already officers, and had a large retinue of servants, a coach and six, and first-rate saddle horses. An account is extant of how they arrived at a pastor's manse, where they were to board, lodge, and study. The pastor formed a life-long friendship with them, and thought them pure-minded, tender-hearted, of a high spirit, and thorough gentlemen. The pastor's daughter went to Dresden and there married one Haucke, who became a favourite agent of the first Grand Duke Constantine when he was Governor of Poland. She was mother of the late Princess of Battenberg. One of the MacMahon brothers lost his life in the Revolution. The second belonged to De Bonelle's regiment. It was through his chivalrous nature being stirred by the situation of the Royal family that the Swiss Guard were got to acclaim Marie Antoinette at the banquet in the Versailles theatre. By the particular order of Louis XVI., he joined the Duke of York in Flanders. There he met Mlle. de Caramen, whom he wooed and won. She, no more than Charlotte de Bellis, never regretted her marriage. Nor did her daughter-in-law, the Marquise de MacMahon, whose husband—the most charming and genial person of his time—lost his life in riding a steeple-chase. He was the Marshal's eldest brother "(encore un bon mari, celui-ci)" and the grandfather of the not less charming Marquis de MacMahon, who died last year, leaving his title to the actual Duc de Magenta.

All this surely is a creditable ancestry. But, as the French say, "It is not the words that make the song, but the way of singing them."

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 10.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut Gen G Le M Tupper, Retired List, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Lieut Gen and Hon Gen H P Yates, C B, deceased; Lieut Col and Brevet Col W S Langley, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut Col, is placed on retired pay; Lieut Col and Brevet Col G Will retires on retired pay; Lieut Col E H Walker, from the School of Gunnery, to be Lieut Col, vice Brevet Col W S Langley; Major A R Fraser, to be Lieut Col, on augmentation; Major J W F Spanton to be Lieut Col, vice Brevet Col G Will; Major E C Hawkshaw is placed on retired pay; Capt F B Lecky to be Major, vice J W F Spencer; Capt R L Heygate retires on retired pay. The following officers are seconded:—Capts C P Fendall, D S O, for service with the Hyderabad Contingent; W Moore-Lane and H S Langhorne, for service with the Inspection Branch; Lieuts W H B Jacob, for service with the Inspection Branch; C C Donovan, for service with the Indian Ordnance Dept; and P D Hamilton, for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery. Capts F J Winter, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice C P Fendall, D S O; W Lambert from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice W Moor-Lane; and P Foster, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice H S Langhorne; Lieuts A M A Lennox, to be Captain, vice F B Lecky; and R Dundas, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice R L Heygate; R F Brewster, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, vice C C Donovan; and C S Taylor, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice T Jones, deceased. Lieut R L Farrant resigns his commission; Qmr and Hon Capt A Martin is placed on retired pay.

Royal Engineers.—Lt Col and Brevet Col J Hill retires on an Indian pension. The following Captains to be Majors:—J L Irvine, in succession to Brevet Col J Hill; and A W C Hussey, in succession to Lt Col S Smith, deceased. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—E Mck. Blair, vice J L Irvine; and F F Weldon, vice W C Hussey. Lieut C H Verrinder is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. In consequence of the retirement of Lt Col and Brevet Col J Hill, and the decease of Lt Col S Smith, the appointments of the following Second Lieutenants, which were notified in the "Gazette" of March 27, 1896, are antedated as follows:—W F Mathews, to March 11; and R H Greig, to March 14, 1891.

Gordon Highlanders (Scottish Rifles).—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—A F Townshend, vice G B Lnarl, promoted; and H A Holdich, vice R Wanless O'Gowan, promoted. Lieut Cadet H E Green, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice H A Holdich.

We can enlist Regt.—Lieut H B Birdwood is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut H F Wethered to be Adjt, vice Capt T H F Pears, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Worcestershire Regt.—Sec Lieut C C Hannay to be Lieut, vice C Weston, resigned.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt).—Sec Lieut Cecil Hitch to be Lieut, vice H B Swinton, promoted.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt).—Sec Lieut B S Moore to be Lieut vice F W Burbury, promoted.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt).—Lieut V H Brunson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut D Adair is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Super Lieut E Streatfeild to be Lieut vice D Acair.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt F J H Bell is seconded for service on the staff.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut H L Haughton is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff.—Lieut Col H Cooper, from half-pay, to be an Asst Adjt Genl, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col Sir S V A Hammick, Bart, who is about to be placed on retired pay.

School of Military Engineering.—Lieut J C Matheson, R E, to be an Asst Instr, vice Capt J R Young, R E, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

School of Submarine Mining.—Capt F B Brown, R E, to be a Chief Instr, vice Major G A Carr, R E, who has vacated that appointment. Lieut E H Haig, R E, to be an Asst Instr, vice Capt W B Brown, R E; Lieut G P A Acworth, R E, to be an Asst Instr, vice Capt M Robertson, R E, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Ordnance Store Dept.—Capt F J Angell, from Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Deputy Asst Commry Genl of Ordnance, to be a Deputy Asst Commy Genl of Ordnance with the rank of Capt in the Army.

Army Pay Dept.—Paymr and Hon Major R Johnston is placed on retired pay.

Brevet.—The following officers to be Colonels:—Lieut Cols P F M Baddeley, Indian Ordnance Dept, and H R G Georges, R E.

Memoranda.—The following promotions take place in succession to Gen H McLeod, (late Madras) Artillery, placed upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Lieut Genl E F Chapman, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Genl; Col, with the rank of Brigadier Genl, A H Murray, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Major Genl; Qmr and Hon Lieut A James, the Suffolk Regt, is granted the honorary rank of Capt.

Indian Staff Corps—Major C Hogge is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army.

Reserve of Officers.—Lieuts M S M Dennis, Capt and Hon Major late 5th Bn Royal Irish Regt, and C E Foster, 4th Royal Fus (City of London Regt), resign their Commissions.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg Capt W H B Crookewit to be Surg-major.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 14.

1st Life Guards—Lieut R V L Lloyd-Philips, from the Cardigan Arabs, Western Division Royal Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, vice P B Cookson, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut R W Longfield to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut J C Wilmot resigns his commission.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut H A Lemprière to be Adjutant, vice Lieut W E Peyton, who has vacated that appointment.

2nd Hussars—Lieut Sir E H Hudson-Kinahan, Bart, resigns his commission.

Northumberland Fusiliers—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant on the following Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—S S Bower, to Dec 19, 1895, vice J C P Crasier, seconded; and C A Armstrong, to Dec 20, 1895, vice the Hon M Gifford, promoted.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut H J Madocks to be Captain, vice G Walker, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

East Surrey Regt—Capt H P Preeby to be Major, vice Col F H Maturin, placed on half-pay.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Capt E A Stanton is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Highland Light Infantry—Sec Lieut A C Grant to be Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Royal Irish Rifles—Qmr and Hon Capt S M Clenahan retires on retired pay. Bandmaster A Henderson to be Qrmr, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Hon Capt S M'Clenahan.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Major A E H Tottenham retires on retired pay. Capt E B Urmston to be Major, vice A E H Tottenham.

Staff—Col R E Allen, from L

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

FRENCH experimenters have been very active in studying the Rontgen rays. M. Lafay has confirmed the observation that an electric field has no sensible influence on these rays. M. Bydberg finds that the rays only appear to turn the vanes of a radiometer, and that the motion is really due to electricity on the outside of the tube. M. Perrin shows that the rays are developed on the inner surface of the glass of the vacuum tube were the cathodic rays strike on it, and they are developed where any substance whatsoever stops these rays. The rays diverge in all directions. Crystal absorbs them rapidly, hence crystal tubes are not effective in taking the photographs. Glass with a greenish fluorescence is effective, because it is transparent to them.

Prince Galitzine and M. de Karnojitzky have proved that thin plates of tourmaline polarise the rays, and, consequently, that they are transverse, and not, as was supposed, longitudinal vibrations of the ether. Another investigator has found the rays to lie far into the ultra-violet region of the spectrum. M. Meslin and others greatly improve the photographic power of the vacuum tubes by employing a magnet, which creates a magnetic field perpendicular to the cathodic rays in the tube. One can then displace and concentrate the rays on any part of the tube one wishes. The glass at one spot is apt to become inactive, as if it were fatigued or "sickened," if it is too much used. M. Meslin has taken good silhouettes in 25 seconds. He has invented a photometer for exploring the field of the rays, which will be described soon in the "Journal de Physique." M. Bastiewski has also shortened the time of exposure by putting a plate coated with a phosphorescent material, such as platino-cyanide of barium, below the sensitive plate. M. Pilitschikoff takes excellent silhouettes in two seconds by exciting a Puluj tube with a Wimshurst electric machine—a very simple, portable arrangement, which might be convenient for surgeons.

M Lannelongue recently read a paper before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in which he showed how the Rontgen rays had been applied with success in localising a growth in the knee of a middle-aged woman. It prevented her from straightening her leg and was very painful. The Rontgen photographs showed an opaque body between the femur and tibia bones, and of considerable size. Another case mentioned by him was that of a young girl of twenty years, who six years ago suddenly felt a sharp pain in her forearm while playing the piano. The pain was soothed by massage, but not entirely removed, and the limb atrophied in the deltoid and pectoral muscles. The girl has been to many doctors, and one of them suggested an operation for exostose, but M. Lannelongue could not find anything to justify this diagnosis, and pronounced the pains and atrophy to be caused by hysteria. The girl would not believe him, but the Rontgen photograph persuaded her that there was nothing the matter with the bone, and thus effected a moral cure as well, for it appears that she is now quite her old self.

It having been suggested by Dr. O'Reilly that the Rontgen photographs might be produced by the auroral light, which appears to be electrical, Mr. Donald S. Munro, of Glasgow, has tried to obtain silhouettes by means of the light from a display which occurred there recently, but in vain. The aurora was beginning to fade when he tried the experiment, and the sensitive plate was only exposed for half an hour, so that his result is not conclusive. It has been observed before that auroral light is not very actinic in the ordinary sense, and it has been very difficult to obtain photographs of auroras, though several have been taken by a Norwegian. Many of the glows and phosphorescences of an auroral display resemble those of the Rontgen rays.

M. Adamoff, a well-known French manufacturer, has invented a new and simpler method of illuminating fountains after the manner of Sir. Francis Bolton. He employs a "prismatic wheel," of which the tyre or periphery consists of plates of coloured glass, and as the wheel slowly revolves these plates are brought successively between the mirror, which reflects the beam of electric light up through the water of the fountain and the water itself, thus tingeing it with many colours.

M. Strindberg, the physican who is to accompany MM. Andree and Eckholm on their balloon journey to the North Pole, has been in Paris, familiarising himself with the balloon travel and the use of the "guide-rope" and sail which Andree intends to employ. On Friday, March 20, he ascended with M. de Fonvielle, the well-know aeronaut, in the balloon La Suede from the plain of Saint Denis, Paris, and landed at Ressons-sur-Matz, sixty miles from Paris, the mean rate of travel having been 18 miles an hour. In the descent nine peasants seized the guide-rope, but were obliged to leave go again owing to a gust of wind. The incident took place near a railway and it was feared that the balloon would collide with a luggage train, but M. Lachambre, another aeronaut on board, threw out ballast and the balloon just cleared the line, on the other side of which a body of thirty peasants secured it.

Last summer it was recommended by a congress of meteorologists at Upsala that the movement of clouds should be studied according to a proposed plan. M. Mohn, director of the Meteorological Department of Norway, has obtained permission from the Government to found an observatory for the purpose at Hammerfest, and the Dutch Goverment are about to establish another in Java, so that we shall presently have cloud-observers from the equatorial to the boreal regions.

Siout, according to M. Deherain, a French traveller, writing from Assouan in February last, is the most important city in Upper Egypt, but since the rise of the Mahdists its trade with the Soudan has come to naught. Formerly, caravans, from Kobe, the chief commercial city of Darfour used to bring in ebony, ivory, white ostrich plumes, each worth £2 to £3, bread, tamarinds, gum Arabic, carbonate of soda ("natron"), and schisme seed (abrus precatorius), which is a cure for ophthalmic, and has, and has been found under the wrappers of mummies. Some of the materials were manufactured at Siout, and others were sent to Cairo. In exchange for them the caravans took back glass and amber beads, gold and silver jewels, cotton, silk, linen, arms, perfumes, rice, sugar, coffee, and so forth. M. Deherain gives a touching picture of the silent warehouses, and vanished prosperity of the town, which, however, may ere long return.

The Compagne des Tramways, Paris, have been trying acetylene gas as an illuminant. The generator is attached to each car, and pipes convey the gas to the burners. The generator is charged with water and carbido of calcium sufficient to produce a cubic yard of the gas. It is believed that the cost of the lighting will be less than that of the electric light.

Dr. Arthur MacDonald, by means of the kymographion, and apparatus for measuring emotional disturbance, has found that persons breathe less when they are concentrating the mind on study or work and also when under the influence of depressing emotion. On the other hand, we breathe more when exhilarated by pleasures and amusements. More than one practical question is raised by this result. If close application to study impedes the breathing, and education tends to self-repression and repose, should it not be counteracted by proper exercises, especially in the case of women and children?

It has been submitted to Congress that Ministers of those departments of the public service in the United States which deal with scientific matters, for example, agriculture, should be qualified scientific men and not mere politicians. At present such Ministers are changed every four years, just when they have begun to gain some knowledge of the work of the department. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint permanent Ministers for such departments, competent men who would be withdrawn from the vicissitudes of party politics.

Professor Paschen has been investigating the temperature of the sun. Among recent observers Rosetti has found a temperature up to 10,000 deg. C. by mean of a thermopile; Le Chatelier one of 7,600 deg. C. by comparing the absorption of solar rays with that of rays from a hot object; Wilson and Gray one of 6,200 deg. C. by balancing the radiation from the sun against that from a glowing strip of platinum, in a Boys radiomicrometer; Scheiner one between 4,000 deg. C. and 10,000 deg. C. by measuring the breadth of the magnesium lines in the spectrum. Now Professor Paschen reckons it by considering the wave length of the radiation of maximum energy in sunlight as inversely proportionate to the absolute temperature of an incandescent body; and this works out a solar temperature of 5,130 deg. C. 9,266 deg. Fahr.

It is quite generally supposed that the sudden and complete freezing of lakes and watercourses must necessarily be fatal to all their inhabitants. Recent experiments by a French scientist, M. P. Regnard, have proved this to be an error. He cooled the water in an aquarium containing live carp to different degrees below freezing. At 0 deg. C. the fishes seemed to fall asleep, but were not frozen. At −3 deg. they were apparently dead, but retained their flexibility. The water being then gradually warmed, they revived, began to swim, and showed no signs of suffering. This would indicate that the polar seas, whose temperature never falls below 3 deg. C. may be a congenial abode for creatures inured to this degree of cold.

An inventor in the United States has obtained a patent for a device whereby the engineer (of a locomotive) may control the introduction of steam into the cylinder regardless of the slide-valve. The invention is thus described:—"The cylinder is connected by the usual ports with the steamchest in which operates the slide-valve, and in the ports are arranged plugs which may be turned to close the ports and connect them by additional ports with the exhaust. The outer ends of the plugs are connected with each other and with the locomotive cab, permitting the engineer to change their position as desired, singly or collectively."

A HAPPY ENGLISHMAN.

THERE is something incongruous, at first sight, in the idea of an active, vigorous man being dyspeptic; but, unfortunately, such an affliction is no joke to many a hale and sturdy man.

Mr. Barns, a teamsman, of 33, Albert-street, South Reddish, a place near Stockport, was, but is happily no longer, an example. He is a sturdy-looking man, perhaps some fifty years of age, the picture of health, and with little appearance of having been so near his end only a few months since.

"It was early in July," he said to a *Stockport Advertiser* reporter, "that something went wrong with my inside, and I was told it was ulceration of the coats of the stomach. I thought it was only indigestion or dyspepsia myself, though it soon got so bad that I saw it was something more. I got worse until I had to stop work."

"Yes," broke in Mrs. Barns. "Whenever he ate anything, it was just like a paving-stone on his stomach. We tried no end of remedies, and I got him all sorts of things to eat, fish and so on, but no matter, he said, what he ate, nothing went down comfortably. He got so weak, he could not lie in bed even, with comfort, and all the while he was at home he was in terrible pain."

"And what was it that relieved him?"

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," was the reply. "He would have been dead before now if he had not taken them. They saved his life."

"Ay," said the husband, "I'll never take any other physic again while I can get Dr. Williams' Pills. They are not like other medicine."

"It was one Saturday," added Mr. Barns, "that I bethought me of these Pills, which I had read of in all the papers, and my wife went and bought a box. I took some, and the next morning felt a lot better. About two days after I was back at work again."

"Will you describe your symptoms—for the benefit of those similarly suffering?"

"Everything I ate turned hard upon my stomach and hurt me terribly. I had a bad cough, and used to spit up great clots of blood, as much as an egg-cupful at a time. It was killing me by inches."

"And now you are all right?"

"I am as well as ever I was—thanks to the Pills."

With that the reporter took his leave, convinced that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had worked a miracle in this teamsman's home, as they have done in many others. The papers are, as Mr. Barns said, full of the cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, not merely in cases of bad digestion, but wherever strengthening, tonic medicine is needed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.
Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best
Family MEDICINE for
BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., Ld.,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY.
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"COCOEL" "EXCOA"

In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Lancet.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JÁNOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label secures genuineness.

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RED BALL BRAND.
SOLUBLE ESSENCES. FRUIT ESSENCES. ESSENTIAL OILS.
S&H
SOLUBLE ESSENCES. FRUIT ESSENCES. ESSENTIAL OILS.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
PURITY. STRENGTH.
Stevenson & Howell,
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Agents for the Presidency: JOHN M. HEYN & CO., BOMBAY.
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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

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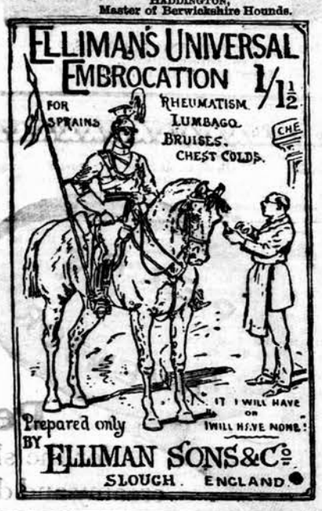
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH ENGLAND.
ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½


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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S ONLY IS THE GENUINE.
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

GOLD & Co.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all Merchants

•BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED A SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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Neave's Food
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet.
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*
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Sold by all Stationers.

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ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
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CELEBRATE
LYNX
POCKET BINOCULAR.

Price, Rs. 25 only.
Thousands sold annually. The best value ever offered. The Lynx Pocket Binocular is not a toy bu, an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2¾ inches.
PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of al other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.
☞ The name, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.
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PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydrocels (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the pleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

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WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of the stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
S. & H. HARRIS'S
HARRIS'S
BRITISH
Polishing Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows
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WATERPROOF.

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Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH. Kettle Size ... 2/6 Small Boiler Size ... 5/- Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

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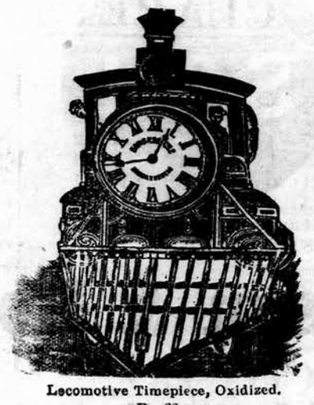
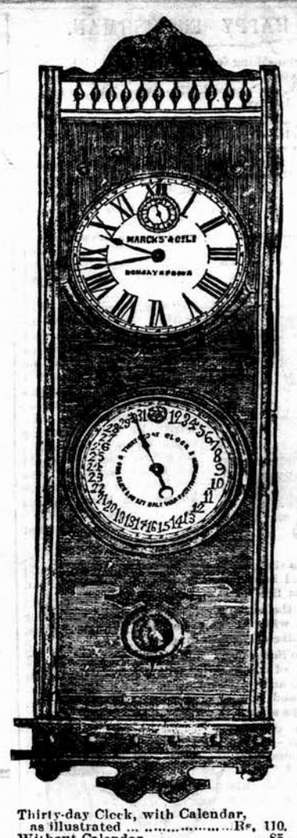


Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

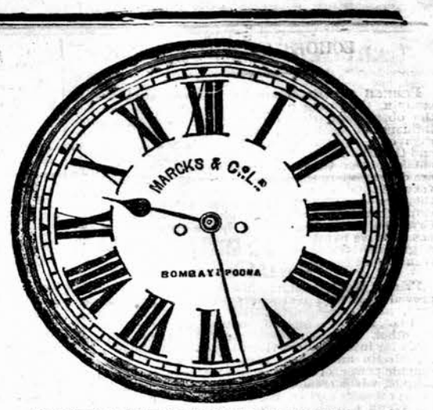
Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.

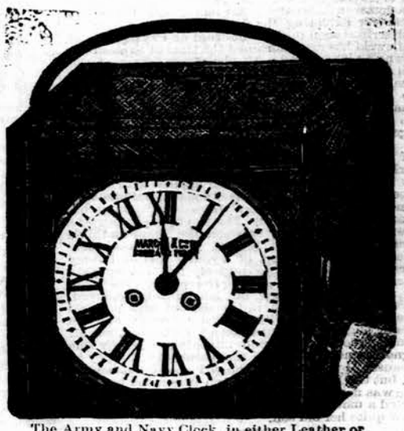
American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.



Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ..... „ 85.

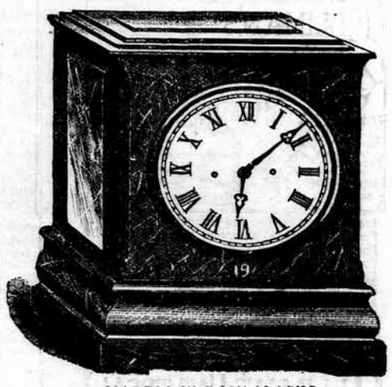


English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.



The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.



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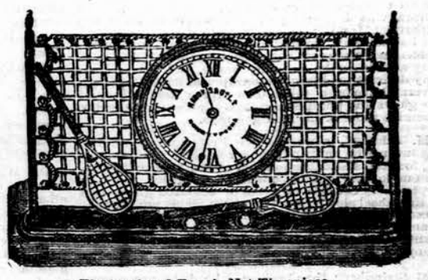

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